



Presidents Yeltsin and Clinton watching the opening ceremonies of the White House summit meeting Tuesday. Page 8.

U.S. Won't Allow Russia a Free Hand

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Clinton administration has no intention of giving Russia a free hand for armed intervention in the former republics on its periphery, U.S. officials said Tuesday. But, they added, Washington also has no intention of making a public issue now of its stand.

In their talks in Washington, President Bill Clinton will keep trying to persuade the Russian leader, Boris N. Yeltsin, to resist calls to try to re-establish Russia's hegemony over parts of the old Soviet Union through a mix of military peacekeeping and economic dependency.

But the reason for soft-pedaling the U.S. position goes beyond the simple concern

of not lecturing Mr. Yeltsin publicly and weakening his domestic position.

In practice, the United States has little beyond persuasion to offer as a way of helping Moscow meet its genuine concern about conflicts simmering on Russia's border.

NEWS ANALYSIS

ders and in some cases threatening to spill back into Russia itself.

"We certainly aren't going to send troops, and NATO isn't either, and we won't pay for a United Nations operation, so all we can do is warn the Russians that they will lose international sympathy if they behave too badly," a U.S. policymaker said.

In practical terms, this means that Washington will block Russian efforts to

win a special mandate for military intervention in former Soviet states known to Russians as "the near abroad."

Uncomfortable with classical UN rules about peacekeeping, Moscow has turned to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, a loosely structured body grouping all the European countries, plus Russia and the United States. But Russian negotiators suddenly walked out of talks there this summer when it became clear that the conference members wanted to impose strict limits on and close monitoring of Russian actions.

Now Moscow has proposed creating a "security council" of leading nations in the organization, apparently as a way of restoring Russia's voice in European security

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Japan Politician Gets Off in Bribery Case

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

TOKYO — After a chaotic year of rebuilding Japan's badly tainted political system, the country was stunned Tuesday when a politician was acquitted in a landmark bribery case, raising the prospect that several disgraced politicians might be rehabilitated.

Takao Fujinami, once a rising star in the Liberal Democratic Party and a former chief cabinet secretary, had admitted to receiving during the mid-1980s nearly \$500,000 in cash and securities from Recruit Co., a publisher of job information magazines, that stood to benefit from his influence.

But Mr. Fujinami maintained that the payments were just political contributions, not bribes, and that he had not asked for them. The judge, Hideaki Mikami, said

Tuesday that he accepted that explanation, ruling that the prosecutors had failed to prove the payments were directly in return for favors from Mr. Fujinami, a strict standard set under Japanese law.

"Even if there had been a solicitation, it is doubtful that the defendant would have considered the acceptance of the checks and shares as bribes," Judge Mikami reasoned.

Prosecutors said they would appeal the decision, but it was clearly a huge blow to their efforts to clean up what was regarded as rampant corruption in the Parliament. The Recruit scandal, as it became known, brought down the government of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita in 1989 and tainted three former prime ministers as well as more than a dozen other important figures.

It also led to widespread public disgust

over political corruption and encouraged calls for fundamental reform of the electoral system and of the rules governing campaign contributions.

Some politicians called Tuesday for Mr. Fujinami's return to the Liberal Democratic Party — he lost his seat in the Parliament last year — while others said the decision raised the question of whether the political reforms under way, partly in response to the Recruit scandal, need to go much further.

"I am really pleased at the ruling," said former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, one of whose secretaries received Recruit Co. stock. "I cannot hold back my tears at the thought of the hardships his family and his supporters endured. I hope

See JAPAN, Page 8

Hard Times Over? Not for U.S. Workers

By Steven Pearlstein
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Even with their sales and profits rising smartly, America's biggest corporations are laying off employees and trimming operations at nearly the same pace as they did during the height of the recent recession.

In its annual survey, the American Management Association found that 47 percent of its 7,000 member companies reduced their work forces in the last year, essentially unchanged from the two previous surveys.

Unlike earlier cutbacks, which were responses to a slow economy or a drop in sales, the survey found that current down-

sizings were part of efforts by companies to improve their competitive position.

Increasingly, management experts say, cutbacks are the result of new strategies to contract nonessential work to other companies, adopt new labor-saving technologies and realize efficiencies from mergers or acquisitions of other companies.

"It is a mistake to see downsizing as a one-time reaction to recession," said Eric Rolfe Greenberg, the association's director of management studies. "Instead, it has become a systematic, ongoing corporate activity."

"Downsizing is not an event any more," said Mitchell Marks, author of a new book on the subject and a consultant with the Delta Consulting Group in New York. "It's become a way of business life."

In fact, the management association found that companies that view downsizing as an ongoing activity have shown better gains in profitability and worker productivity than firms that downsized only once.

The survey, which was to have been released Tuesday, is the latest evidence that the economy is continuing to be disturbed by major structural change and dislocation even as the overall level of

sales, profits and employment continue to rise.

Increasingly, management experts say, even successful companies are concentrating their efforts on those parts of their businesses where they do best, earn their highest profit margins or gain the greatest competitive advantage. Other activities are either eliminated completely or contracted out to other companies.

In the survey, for example, fully 66 percent of the companies that instituted layoffs last year in one area reported that they also added employees in other areas.

Although downsizing was once largely concentrated in manufacturing companies, the survey found that the momentum has now shifted to the burgeoning service sector, where 57 percent of all companies downsized during the last year.

"We are only four years into a service sector restructuring that will last at least a decade," said Steven Roche, an economist at the investment house Morgan Stanley & Co. "There is still tremendous overcapacity in those industries that is only now being unmasked by competitive pressure."

Middle managers, supervisors and even

See CUTS, Page 8

As U.S. Role Increases, Haitians Are Abdicating

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — American troops took control of Parliament and City Hall on Tuesday in preparation for the return of lawmakers, and other soldiers began collecting Haitians' weapons in a guns-for-money program.

With their duties already expanding beyond the assigned role of restoring democracy here, some U.S. soldiers expressed concern about what they called "mission creep."

In the north, for example, many Haitian authorities have simply abdicated to U.S. forces. And in Port-au-Prince, even routine police work is now sometimes referred to the Americans.

But the Pentagon denies that the Clinton administration has expanded the military's mission in Haiti, and says America has to serve as a police force to make the operation work.

"We are resisting and we will continue to resist mission creep," Defense Secretary William J. Perry said in a briefing Monday. He said that the United States would "do what is necessary in the exigencies of the moment," but that troops would not perform routine police functions.

The U.S. Air Force began taking over security Tuesday at the Port-au-Prince airport to free up soldiers from the 10th Mountain Division for other duties. As of Tuesday, 15,600 U.S. troops had arrived in Haiti.

Since the U.S. military intervention, troops have fanned out inside and around Haiti's two biggest cities: Port-au-Prince and Cap-Haitien. Marines are disarming some police barracks, while military police are stationed at others to prevent human rights abuses.

"They really don't associate with us," said a 10th Mountain Division corporal, Wayne Pelletier of Leominster, Massachusetts, referring to Haitian police. "They don't know if they should heat people in front of us or wait until we leave."

So far, Haiti's armed forces, which backed down in the face of an imminent U.S. invasion and agreed to cooperate in the occupation, have gone along reluctantly with the changes that deny them power and privilege.

"We are happy to cooperate and hope that we will profit and benefit from it," Captain Patrick Bastien said. But, he added, "I'm Haitian. It's not something we would want, but it is better than a forced invasion."

Meanwhile, the U.S. military reported the first death of a soldier in Haiti, apparently of a self-inflicted gunshot wound.

The Pentagon said that the U.S. soldier apparently committed suicide while his unit was securing a government-owned villa in Port-au-Prince.

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U.S. and North Korea Widen Their Gap Over Nuclear Terms

By R. Jeffrey Smith

Washington Post Service

GENEVA — U.S. and North Korean officials have made no progress in five days of negotiations here on North Korea's nuclear program, and in some respects are further from an agreement than they were at the end of talks a month ago, U.S. officials said Tuesday.

The officials blamed North Korea for the apparent stalemate, asserting that diplomats from the isolated state had made unacceptable demands that had undermined a preliminary understanding reached by the two nations in Geneva on Aug. 12.

But the officials conceded that Washington also came to the negotiating session without any major new ideas, despite having first learned of the North Korean demands earlier this month during informal discussions in Berlin. A senior U.S. official here explained last weekend that the new North Korean demands were simply "hazy" and would not be taken seriously.

U.S. officials said they were at a loss to explain why North Korea appeared to be pursuing a more hard-line stance. The negotiations, which are meant to work out what rewards North Korea is to get for eliminating its capability to make nuclear arms, began Friday and are the third such session since July.

One possibility, U.S. officials said, is that North Korean leaders were dissatisfied with the outline of the deal that Deputy Foreign Minister Kang Sok Ju had worked out last month, and were now insisting on doing better.

A U.S. official said that he could not predict whether North Korea would continue to maintain its position in future sessions.

U.S. officials had been reluctant until Tuesday to allude to a possible stalemate, which would present the Clinton administration with a new foreign policy problem at a time when Washington's attention is

distracted by other matters, including the U.S. military intervention in Haiti. But a diplomatic source here said that the current negotiating session was expected to end shortly without any major new accord.

The U.S. delegation also announced that the chief U.S. negotiator, Robert L. Gallucci, and Mr. Kang would meet Wednesday morning to try again to overcome the impasse. No further meetings have been scheduled, and U.S. officials have booked seats on a plane leaving for Washington on Friday morning.

As a senior U.S. official put it on Saturday, after the first day of talks, "We do have what is fair to say are disagreements over some very fundamental issues, and at this moment it is not clear what the resolution will be."

The delegation's announcement Tuesday confirmed that observation, saying, "We can report no progress."

Officials said three major disputes had blocked progress. One involves the diplomatically sensitive issue of which nation is to meet a North Korean demand for two new light-water nuclear reactors to generate electrical power, which are to replace the graphite-moderated reactors that U.S. officials say North Korea is developing to generate plutonium for nuclear arms. The light-water technology produces little plutonium.

Only South Korea has stepped up so far to volunteer nuclear technology, and Washington — at Seoul's urging — has called South Korea's "central" participation in the deal essential.

After the August session, Mr. Kang suggested he was not troubled by South Korean involvement, saying at a press conference that it was up to Washington to decide on the reactor vendor. But since then, his superiors have evidently had a change of heart, because Mr. Kang now insists that the decision rests "with our side," adding that they could not agree to "any South Korean-type" reactor due to that country's recent "hostile and abnormal behavior."

Plague No Reason to Drop Trips to India, WHO Says

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

The World Health Organization said Tuesday that people contemplating travel to India should not cancel their plans for fear of getting pneumonic plague.

Despite reports that the disease had spread to the capital, New Delhi, where at least two cases were confirmed, a WHO spokesman said, "Our advice is, travel plans should not be altered."

Nevertheless, several foreign companies operating in western India were reported to be evacuating expatriate workers. Many countries set up emergency screening at airports to check passengers coming from India, particularly the port city of Bombay, where 13 people had been placed under observation with suspected plague symptoms.

WHO officials said there were no indications that plague had spread from India to other countries. Some infectious disease specialists said there was little risk that it would spread in regions that were not infested with flea-bearing rats or did not have large populations moving around.

Pneumonic plague has killed more than 50 people in the city of Surat, in western India. It is a highly contagious version of the Black Death, which ravaged medieval Europe, primarily in its bubonic form.

Plague is carried by fleas, which transmit it to humans from infected rats. Pneumonic plague can also be transmitted directly from human to human through coughing or close contact.

The WHO said it was unlikely that travel

Kiosk

Japan Makes Plea For Council Seat

UNITED NATIONS, New York (AFP) — Japan formally declared its candidacy Tuesday for a permanent seat on the Security Council but said it would not take part in military operations prohibited by its constitution.

Foreign Minister Yohei Kono, speaking before the General Assembly, said he hoped a decision on Japan's candidacy could be reached within a year.

"Japan is prepared, with the endorsement of many countries, to discharge its responsibilities as a permanent member of the Security Council," Mr. Kono said.

Tourist Killed in Egypt

CAIRO (AFP) — A suspected Muslim fundamentalist killed two Egyptians and a German tourist and wounded three other people Tuesday in Hurgada, sources close to the security services said.

U.S. Rates Stay Put

The U.S. Federal Reserve Board left interest rates unchanged Tuesday, although analysts were still predicting one more increase before year-end. The inflation rate fell to 3.1 percent from 3.4 percent in August. U.S. blue chips rebounded from early losses. (Page 13)

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Up	13.80	Up	0.23%
3863.04		115.31	
The Dollar		Trib Index	
New York	1.5432	previous close	1.5536
DM	1.5787		
Pound	98.12		
Yen	98.12		
FF	5.2875		5.3085



FIGHT AT THE OPERA — Myung Whum Chung, conductor of the Paris Opéra, outside the Opéra Bastille. He will be leaving in October. Page 9.

Saudis Crack Down On Fundamentalists

110 Are Arrested for Sedition

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — In a rare public admission of internal trouble, Saudi Arabia's government has acknowledged the arrest of 110 Muslim fundamentalist militants charged with ties to "foreign interests" who are plotting to "spread sedition" with the object of destabilizing the country, the world's largest oil-producer.

The crackdown is remarkable for its breadth and for the extensive public announcement about it from the normally reclusive Saudi regime. Only a few days ago, Saudi Arabia had denied reports of mass arrests that had begun to surface in the Arab news media.

Saudis said the arrests were aimed at breaking up a loose coalition of radical religious fundamentalists, who are mostly from the conservative province of Al Qassim in the northwest, and leftist secularist opponents based outside the country, mostly in England and the United States.

Both groups have existed for years, but Saudi Arabia's religious extremists have gotten particularly bold in the last three years as a tide of militant Islamic fundamentalism has risen to challenge several Arab regimes in Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt and Jordan.

The Saudi announcement late Monday also underlined a conviction whispered by many Saudi liberals that maintaining a strict theocratic regime at home is not enough to immunize the country against assaults from the extreme religious right.

"The Saudi Interior Ministry warns that it will not be lenient with any person thinking of

toying with the country's basic interests and will hit strongly anyone who seeks to disrupt security," according to a statement issued by the interior minister, Prince Nayef bin Abdulaziz al Saud. The prince is King Fahd's brother.

The statement vowed to extend the crackdown further within the religious establishment, which has traditionally been allied with the ruling al Saud family.

Saudis close to the government said what moved King Fahd to act was irrefutable evidence that religious extremists in the kingdom were working with Muslim extremists elsewhere in the region. These Saudis said the government had detected vast movements of funds from rich fundamentalist businessmen in the Gulf region — particularly in Kuwait — to support an effort to undermine the Saudi regime.

Egypt and Jordan had recently accused Muslim fundamentalist associations in Kuwait of supporting terrorist groups plotting to overthrow the Egyptian and Jordanian governments.

At least one prominent Kuwait businessman was detained in Cairo for three months after he was arrested on charges of carrying hundreds of thousands of dollars to a member of the Islamic Group, a terrorist Islamic network operating in Egypt.

"I don't want to talk about an 'Islamist international' but there is something to it," said one Saudi, who asked for anonymity.

Radical Saudi groups, he said, are getting logistical support from such radical regimes as Sudan and "are beginning to form ties with Egyptian and Algerian fundamentalists."



FRENCH AIDS SCANDAL — Georgina Dufour, former French social affairs minister, after appearing before a special parliamentary court Tuesday in Paris that formally placed her under investigation over the government's supplying AIDS-tainted blood to French hemophiliacs. "In 1985 we didn't really know what AIDS was," she said.

Teen's Role in Russia Crash Is Verified

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The cockpit voice recorder of an Airbus jet that crashed in Siberia in March confirms that the pilot's teenage son was at the controls when the plane began to dive, according to a transcript published by a Moscow magazine.

The cockpit tapes, printed in Observer, also show that the Aeroflot crew nearly managed to save the plane and the 75 people on board.

But the tapes, and an analysis by a Russian aviation official published in the Russian News on Tuesday, indicate that the crew's efforts were hampered

by the youth and his sister's presence and by unfamiliarity with the foreign-made plane.

The plane went down March 22 on a flight from Moscow to Hong Kong. It was owned by Aeroflot's international arm, Russian International Airlines, and airline officials had disputed early findings that children were in the cockpit.

The crash was one of the most dramatic in a string of Russian air-safety disasters in the past year.

According to the transcript, which the magazine said came from sources it would not disclose, Captain Yaroslav Ku-

drinsky was showing his daughter Yana, 12, and son Eldar, 16, the controls. The co-pilot and perhaps other crew members were also present.

The boy asked to turn the steering wheel, which apparently disconnected the automatic pilot, according to Vsevolod Ovcharov, the air-safety investigator quoted in Russian News.

The transcript shows the boy asking, a few minutes after he had touched the wheel, "Why is it turning?"

"Yes!"

"Hey guys!" shouts the cop-

lot, as the plane begins its dive and a roar is heard.

It appears that the force of the fall pinned the boy in the captain's seat, while his desperate father shouted more than a dozen times, "Get out!"

Mr. Ovcharov said the Russian crew evidently did not realize right away that the automatic pilot had been turned off.

He said the "final straw" came when the boy's foot "accidentally pushed the right pedal, sending the aircraft into a spin." The crew managed to pull the plane out of its spin, he said, but too late — they were just 400 meters off the ground.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.K. Minister Assails Sinn Féin Chief For Hinting at a Resumption of War

BELFAST (Reuters) — Britain's minister for Northern Ireland and pro-British political leaders here assailed the Sinn Féin leader, Gerry Adams, on Tuesday for suggesting that the IRA might resume its guerrilla war after last month's landmark cease-fire. "I hope that this is not the case," the Northern Ireland secretary, Sir Patrick Mayhew, told reporters. "The British government wants it to be established that that is not the case."

It was his first public reaction to suggestions by Mr. Adams, head of the Irish Republican Army's political wing, that the IRA might one day resume its guerrilla war to reunite British-ruled Northern Ireland with the Irish Republic.

Mr. Adams, in an interview with the Boston Herald newspaper published on Monday, said the present IRA leadership had abandoned violence with its September cease-fire. But he held out the possibility that a new IRA leadership might emerge if a peace initiative brokered by the Irish and British governments failed. Mr. Adams later insisted his remarks were hypothetical.

Shelling of Kabul Civilians Kills 58

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — At least 58 people were killed and 224 were wounded in rocket and mortar attacks on Kabul on Tuesday, official Kabul Radio said. Some of the fatalities were guests at a wedding party hit by a rocket.

The broadcast, monitored in Islamabad, blamed factions opposing President Burhanuddin Rabbani for the attacks, which he said had plunged the city into a state of mourning. The UN secretary-general's representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan, Sotirios Mousouris, called the attacks "another human tragedy" and urged the rival factions to suspend attacks on civilian targets. Anti-Rabbani militias controlled by Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar and a northern warlord, General Abdul Rahman Dostum, fired more than 100 rockets and mortar shells on residential areas of the Afghan capital, the radio said.

Shevardnadze Considers Resigning

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Georgian leader, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, fed up with opposition calls for his resignation, said Tuesday that he would decide overnight whether to stay down. "I will come and make a statement," Mr. Shevardnadze wrote in a message to Parliament. "This nightmare must end. For military and economic 'defeat' exactly a year ago, he and his troops surrendered the city of Sukhumi to Abkhazian separatists."

Mr. Shevardnadze, a former Soviet foreign minister, has the backing of the parliamentary majority. He has threatened to resign before.

Judge Won't Freeze Harriman Assets

NEW YORK (Reuters) — A federal judge refused Tuesday to freeze the assets of the U.S. ambassador to France, Pamela Harriman, who is accused in a lawsuit of draining the estate of her late husband, Averell Harriman, a longtime presidential adviser and former governor of New York.

Mrs. Harriman and her legal adviser, Clark Clifford, a former defense secretary, were sued by three generations of Harriman heirs for allegedly frittering away the family fortune and deceiving relatives about the poor status of the investments.

The family members asked U.S. District Court Judge John Martin to freeze Mrs. Harriman's and Mr. Clifford's assets ahead of a trial because they were concerned the defendants would be unable to pay any possible judgment against them.

Plane Ran Out of Fuel, Russian Says

MOSCOW (Reuters) — A Russian official said Tuesday that a small airliner that crashed in Siberia on Monday, killing all 28 people aboard, went down because it ran out of fuel.

The Emergency Ministry had said that the Yak-40 was flying from the Siberian industrial center of Krasnoyarsk to Tura, about 800 kilometers (500 miles) away.

"Because of bad weather, the airport of Tura refused the plane, away and the pilot decided to fly to Vanavara," Vladimir Skripkin, a local ministry official, told a Russian television network. "It was 38 kilometers away from Vanavara. It ran out of fuel."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Airlines Match Northwest's Discounts

NEW YORK (AP) — America West Airlines, American Airlines and Delta Air Lines said Tuesday they would match a two-for-one "companion fare" discount announced by Northwest Airlines a day earlier.

Northwest said Monday it would offer passengers traveling in pairs discounts of up to 50 percent on flights to most cities in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Northwest said the North American fares applied for travel between Oct. 11 and Feb. 15, but excluded the days just before, and after the Thanksgiving holiday, Nov. 24, and Christmas, Dec. 25. Tickets must be bought by Sept. 30, and 14 days in advance of travel. A Saturday-night stay is required. Tickets for Europe must be bought by Oct. 7, and travel completed between Nov. 1 and March 31.

Rail transportation between Portugal and points abroad was shut down Tuesday, the second day of a weeklong strike by conductors of the country's international and high-speed Intercity trains. All trains from Portugal to France and Spain will be canceled for the week, as well as high-speed service between major Portuguese cities, the railroad said.

Cathay Pacific Airways plans to inaugurate a route to Scandinavia in February with twice-weekly flights from Hong Kong to Stockholm. Boeing 747-400 jets will operate Tuesdays and Thursdays from Hong Kong via Frankfurt, the airline said. Return flights will leave on Wednesdays and Fridays. A third weekly flight is planned to start in March.

Flight schedules at Kuala Lumpur International Airport are almost back to normal six weeks after a fire knocked out its radar, officials said Tuesday.

Singapore's air pollution index was the worst on record on Tuesday as smoke from forest fires in Indonesia continued to blanket the island and surrounding areas. The pollution standard, index rose to 142 by Tuesday from 110 on Monday.

A typhoon packing winds up to 160 kilometers (100 miles) per hour was heading toward Japan's main island Tuesday, leading the meteorological agency to issue heavy rain warnings for the southwestern part of the country.

Yemen's national airline, has resumed flights to Beirut, becoming the 22d foreign carrier to return to Lebanon since the end of the 1975-90 civil war.

The number of cholera cases in Transylvania has risen to 20, the Romanian Health Ministry said Tuesday.

EU Makes First Move to Rein In Lobbyists, but Keeps It Vague

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The European Union is moving to get a tentative grip on Brussels' growing army of lobbyists.

A group of public affairs consultants plans to announce Wednesday an agreement on a code of conduct for lobbying the European Commission, the EU executive agency, officials said.

Unlike the strict rules that the U.S. Congress agreed to impose on itself last week, the European code is deliberately vague. It requires lobbyists to identify their clients only by industry rather than by specific company and bans "financial inducements" without saying whether that means lunch, a night at the opera or a Caribbean junket.

The purely voluntary code includes no means of enforcement and is aimed at independent consultancies that em-

ploy only a few hundred of the estimated 10,000 lobbyists seeking to influence the EU bureaucracy.

But Commission officials say they hope the code will serve as a model for other lobbying groups, including law firms, industry and labor federations and corporate representatives, as well as other lobby targets like the European Parliament. Already some public relations firms are working on a code of conduct that is expected to include enforcement provisions.

"I do not understand why in the U.S. they can say, 'Here are my clients,' while here they don't dare take that step," a Commission official said of the code. "But you have to start somewhere. This is the first step."

"I don't think we've tried to answer all the questions," said Maria Laptev, one of the authors of the code and the head of European public affairs for Charles Barker, a British firm. "We're

just trying to be straight, up-front, courteous and honest."

The relaxed attitude may seem surprising, given the crackdown on bribery by Italy's magistrates, the spreading corruption scandals in France and a vigorous debate in Britain about outside influence on members of Parliament. But officials and lobbyists say that attitude partly reflects differences between practices in Brussels compared with national capitals and Washington.

Increasingly, Brussels lobbyists focus on such broad policy issues as welfare reform to bolster competitiveness or on preparing for the "information superhighway," rather than by seeking individual bureaucrats or members of Parliament for contracts or special treatment, officials say. That is especially true now that the single-market program is largely complete and the EU bureaucracy is generating

much less legislation than in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

"The problems that are perceived in the States are not the same here because you don't have the same kind of one-on-one contact" with legislators, said William Beddow, the EU representative for Caterpillar Inc., who previously lobbied in Washington.

The Commission cited incidents of lobbyists misrepresenting themselves or selling confidential documents when it first requested the industry to come up with a code of conduct two years ago. But more than any concerns about corruption or leaks, commission officials say they merely want to keep track of the lobbyists on whom officials increasingly rely.

Paul Adamson, who runs his own Brussels consultancy and has signed the code of conduct, noted that the commission turned to consultants and industry to help frame its white paper

on competitiveness and jobs as well as its recent strategy on the information superhighway.

"The Commission is now much more into the mode of seeking outside advice," he said.

At the European Parliament, many members take the growing attention of lobbyists as a welcome affirmation of the chamber's increased powers under the Treaty on European Union. Complaints dwell largely on the intrusion of lobbyists into members' offices and a flood of facsimile, mail and telephone messages.

Alman Metten, a Dutch Socialist member, expressed concern recently that commercial lobbies have much greater influence than noncommercial groups. But his proposal to impose tight rules on lobbyists died after failing to win adequate support in the session that ended this spring.

General Strike Moves Closer in Italy

The Associated Press

ROME — Crucial pension reform talks by the government and labor federations faltered Tuesday, and union leaders said they would call a general strike.

The breakdown in negotiations came as a blow to Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, whose credibility is riding on

his efforts to rein in the budget deficit. The government is hoping for major savings from the bloated and fraud-riddled pension system.

A labor official, Alfiero Grandi of the General Union of Italian Workers, said the leaders of the three federations would meet Wednesday to decide on the strike, according to the AGI news agency.

Giancarlo Fontanelli, a labor union official, announced a "a hard fight — the hardest fight possible," the agency said.

Mr. Fontanelli promised a campaign of regional strikes and a struggle by the opposition in Parliament, along with the general strike, against the government's plan to cut the budget. It was not immediately

clear when a general strike would be called.

Mr. Berlusconi had urged the unions earlier in the day to drop their threat.

Speaking a few hours before resuming talks with Italy's three main labor federations, Mr. Berlusconi promised that budget cuts would be "just and fair."

"Sacrifices will be asked that will be absolutely sustainable and intended not to take resources away from the individual," Mr. Berlusconi said.

"It is not the time to go out into the piazzas," he said, referring to the strike threats. "It is time for everyone to work in the same direction."

The prime minister is caught between the need for deep budget cuts to control a ballooning deficit, and warnings from unions against making too much of a dent in the social welfare state.

Mr. Berlusconi, a millionaire businessman, won election in March with promises to put Italy's financial house in order and bring efficiency to government. He has a Friday deadline to present his budget plan.

Don't Leave Home Without It

Visa-Less Entry to U.S. at Risk Over Congress's Delay

By Rebecca J. Fowler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — An international travel provision that has eased the passage of more than 9 million tourists and business travelers a year into the United States by waiving visa requirements is due to expire, threatening to block visitors.

Without the provision, which has saved the government staffing and administrative costs, the result at international airports is "going to be a huge mess," according to a State Department spokesman.

The provision, which is tied up in Congress, expires Friday.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service said, however, that it would institute a 30-day grace period through Nov. 1, during which all tourists and business travelers who would have qualified for the visa waiver will be admitted to the United States as though the program were still in force.

"It will be business as usual" until Nov. 2, said Cassie Bothe, a spokeswoman.

The agency will not only waive the visa applications but also the \$95 fee charged to those who arrive without visas.

More than 31 million people have used the waiver program since it was started eight years ago. It is open to 20 countries in Western Europe plus Japan and New Zea-

land, with reciprocal waivers for Americans visiting those countries.

Despite overwhelming congressional support for an extension, it is part of a larger bill called the Technical Corrections Act that has been stalled in the Senate by amendments. The amendments were introduced by Senator Hank Brown, Republican of Colorado and would grant the president of Taiwan a visa to visit the United States and open up trade in defense and telecommunications technology with newly democratic East European countries.

With only days left until expiration, there is serious concern among senior officials that Congress will not be able to enact the extension in time.

"We recognize if the visa waiver expires, it could put an undue burden not only on the State Department but on travelers," a Foreign Relations Committee staff member said, "and we're going to do everything we can to get the Technical Corrections Act secured."

"The committee is in discussion with Senator Brown, and we are doing everything we can," the staff member added.

There is also serious concern at the Commerce Department that if the waiver expires, it would divert travelers, who spent more than \$74 billion last year alone in the United States.

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THE AMERICAS / CAPITOL MYSTERY

In Health Care Melodrama, Villains Are Many

By Robin Toner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Who killed health care reform? As in "Murder on the Orient Express," most of the suspects had their hands on the knife at one time or another: a divided Democratic Party on Capitol Hill, an overreaching Clinton administration, a fiercely partisan class of Republicans, and a relentless collection of interest groups.

President Bill Clinton has already taken much of the blame for the collapse of the health care effort, judging from his poll ratings. He raised enormous expectations when he stood before Congress a year ago, promising a vast new benefit to the middle class, urging the nation to believe that the federal government could, once again, step up to the challenge of creating big new domestic programs.

By the time George J. Mitchell of Maine, the Senate majority leader, declared Monday that health care was officially dead for the year, many Ameri-

NEWS ANALYSIS

cans had not only stopped believing that change would help them, they had also come to fear it.

In recent weeks the message from the grass roots was to "slow down," according to members of both parties.

"Understand that our constituents are asking us not to act this year," Representative Benjamin L. Cardin, Democrat of Maryland, said in an interview.

"When you ask constituents, they say: 'Take more time. You haven't reached a consensus yet.'"

The White House and its allies argue — correctly — that

this transformation of the public mood did not just happen but was fueled by millions of dollars from interest groups and by weeks of disciplined Republican attacks.

But the reality remains that the president was seeking something big, something that would redeem his promise of a government devoted to the "forgotten middle class," and was unable to deliver.

He offered his plan as a "third way" between conventionally liberal and conservative approaches to the problems of the health care system. But he found himself painted into an ideological corner, seeming to defend just the kind of big, bureaucratic Democratic programs that he ran against as a "new Democrat" in the 1992 campaign.

Haley Barbour, the Republican national chairman, said in an interview, "The American

people have rejected the Democrats' government-run health care system" — a line that will doubtless be repeated many times during the fall campaign.

Congressional Democrats, many of whom will face the judgment of the voters far sooner than the president, may end up taking some of the blame in a more subtle, indirect manner.

Pollsters had long told Democrats on Capitol Hill — who, as a majority, have more to fear from the anti-incumbent mood — that one of the surest ways to protect themselves was with a solid record of legislative accomplishment, centered on health care.

"Sure, it would have helped," a Democratic strategist said. "This, however, does not mean that the Democrats are about to let the Republicans off the hook."

While the Democrats did have difficulty reaching a con-

sensus, the Republicans were, in fact, clearly in an obstructionist mood, a point that Mr. Mitchell made again and again in his news conference Monday.

He pointed, repeatedly, to a comment attributed to Senator Bob Packwood, Republican of Oregon, who is a leader in his party on health care: "We've killed health care reform. Now we've got to make sure our fingerprints are not on it."

Mr. Mitchell, who gave up a chance at a seat on the Supreme Court to devote himself to the drive for health legislation and who usually speaks carefully, said flatly, "I think there is now a policy place on the part of the Republicans of total obstruction — that is to say, simply to block anything and everything no matter what."

The polls suggest that this may be a futile appeal, with many voters already viewing the Republicans as naysayers acting more out of partisan needs than honest disagreement.

Republicans, while gleeful at the defeat handed to Mr. Clinton, were by and large careful to say that they, in fact, supported legislation to overhaul health care — just not the kind proposed by the Democrats.

"In fact, there was an overwhelming consensus on the part of the American people to put on the brakes, and my view is we saw democracy in action," said Bob Dole, the Senate minority leader.

He asserted that the American people "want a bill that preserves quality, choice and jobs and addresses the issues of cost," and he predicted that this would be "at the top of the agenda" when the Senate returned next year.

In fact, underneath all the finger pointing and political games is an underlying reality: The American people, for all their fears, still express support for the broad goals of health care restructuring.

And policy analysis of a variety of stripes argue that the nation must still deal with the growing gaps and escalating costs of the health care system.

This means that health care legislation will almost undoubtedly return to Congress next year, although in a very different form, members in both parties say.



A vendor selling buttons that read: "Simpson Juror Reject, Did Not Make the Cut."

Simpson Judge Optimistic on Jury

LOS ANGELES — The judge presiding over the O.J. Simpson murder trial indicated Tuesday that the selection of an impartial jury in the highly publicized case did not appear to be as difficult as it first seemed.

On the second day of jury selection, Judge Lance A. Ito of the Superior Court said the process was going smoothly and that the number of potential jurors who might qualify for the final pool of 250 appeared to be 25 percent to 30 percent higher than he had expected after only one day.

He added that the final pool from which the jury would be picked could be settled as early as Thursday.

Mr. Simpson, a football hero turned actor and advertising pitchman, has pleaded not guilty to charges that he murdered his former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, 35, and a friend, Ronald Goldman, 25, outside Mrs. Simpson's town house on June 12.

Addressing the pool of potential jurors, Judge Ito said: "I have never seen a case as unusual as this case. This is probably the most important decision you will make in your personal life. This is the most important decision of any American citizen. I need a fair jury."

Of the 241 jurors brought in Tuesday, 79 said serving on the jury would cause a hardship and asked to be excused, 72 said serving would pose no hardship and 90 were unsure. The judge and attorneys then discussed who should be excused and who should be questioned further.

Judge Ito excused 119 jurors Monday and told 109 others to fill in exhaustive, 75-page questionnaires.

The judge had originally planned to question about 1,000 prospective jurors to get a pool of 250, but indicated Tuesday he might not need to question that many because the dropout rate was lower than expected.

POLITICAL NOTES

Making Whitewater Waves

WASHINGTON — In an unusual move, five past presidents of the American Bar Association have issued a joint statement expressing concern about the fairness and objectivity of the judicial panel that appointed the independent counsel in the Whitewater investigation.

The former association presidents said they were worried that political considerations "may have influenced the decision of the special court to replace Robert Fiske with Kenneth Starr as the independent counsel." While expressing "the utmost confidence in Mr. Starr's integrity and objectivity," they called on the three-member judicial panel that appoints independent counsels to act in an impartial manner in the future.

The statement is the latest in a string of criticisms leveled against the panel, which selected Mr. Starr because it felt Mr. Fiske's earlier appointment by Attorney General Janet Reno could call his objectivity into question. Two citizens — a New Haven, Connecticut, lawyer and a Virginia housewife — have filed formal complaints with the chief judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit seeking a review of Mr. Starr's appointment. The court has declined to comment on the sealed complaints.

The three-judge Special Court removed Mr. Fiske and appointed Mr. Starr this summer after some conserva-

tives in Congress complained that they did not think Mr. Fiske was being aggressive enough in the initial phases of the Whitewater inquiry, which included an examination of the circumstances surrounding the death of Vincent W. Foster Jr., the White House deputy counsel. Mr. Fiske determined the death was a suicide.

The abrupt change in counsels created a dispute after it was revealed that shortly before announcing the change, David Sentelle, chief judge of the Special Court, had met with one of Mr. Fiske's harshest conservative critics, Senator Lauch Faircloth, Republican of North Carolina. Both Mr. Sentelle and Mr. Faircloth insisted that their luncheon meeting was a social event and that Mr. Fiske was not discussed. (WP)

Democratic Losses Loom

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton's pollster sees larger-than-expected losses for the Democratic Party in the midterm congressional elections.

"We're going to see a new Congress when all of this is played out; it will certainly be more Republican," said Stan Greenberg in an address to the National Restaurant Association meeting here. "There is no scenario that will produce a more Democratic Congress."

Mr. Greenberg said that if this were a normal year, with the economy about what it is, Democrats could be expected

to lose 3 to 5 Senate seats and 15 to 18 House seats, based on past statistics.

But, he said, "I think you'll probably see something more than that."

Mr. Greenberg said there was an anti-incumbent mood in the country that will affect both parties, but he noted that in the congressional elections, Democrats have more to lose because there are more of them.

Republicans are shooting for a gain of seven seats to win control of the Senate for the first time since they won it in the Ronald Reagan landslide of 1980 and held it for six years.

In the House, they need to gain 40 seats for control or 25 to 30 seats for effective control of the chamber, which has been in Democratic hands for most years since World War II.

Regardless of the final numbers, Mr. Greenberg predicted a "very different" type of Congress next year. He said he expected Mr. Clinton would reach out more to Republicans in forming legislation and pointed to the last-minute compromises with Republicans to win passage of the crime bill. (Reuters)

Quote/Unquote

President Clinton, as it was formally announced that his health-care plans were dead for the year: "For the sake of those of us who touched us during this great journey, we are going to keep up the fight and we will prevail." (NYT)

Away From Politics

• A woman swimming off Hilton Head, the South Carolina resort island, was bitten from her chest to her thigh by what authorities suspect was a 10-foot (3-meter) shark. Lioubov Kozarova of Maryland was in good condition. Whatever bit her had a bite radius of about 18 inches (45 centimeters), an official said.

• James E. Swann Jr., the shotgun stalker who terrorized Washington neighborhoods last year, was declared not guilty by reason of insanity in 14 attacks — including four slayings — after psychiatrists told a judge that Mr. Swann was "driven to shoot people by screaming, disembodied voices only he could hear." The judge ordered him confined indefinitely in St. Elizabeths Hospital, a psychiatric facility.

• The Energy Department has decided to delay the arrival of ships delivering radioactive waste from Europe, giving South Carolina more time to try to get the courts to block the shipment. Two ships carrying 153 spent nuclear fuel rods are several miles off the Carolina coast. The shipment is part of a U.S. effort to keep weapons-grade uranium out of the wrong hands.

• The longtime president of United Way, removed from his post in 1992 over allegations of lavish spending with charity money, was ordered to stand trial in February on charges he helped loot \$1.5 million. William Aramony has pleaded not guilty to charges he diverted funds to buy a New York City apartment for his girlfriend, among other things. AP, WP



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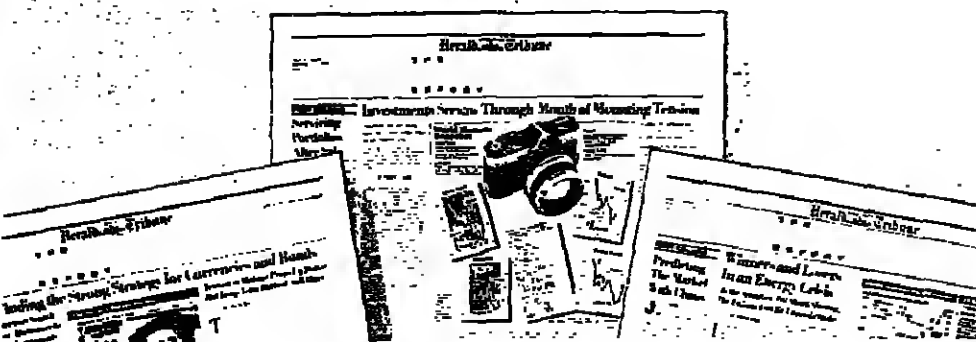
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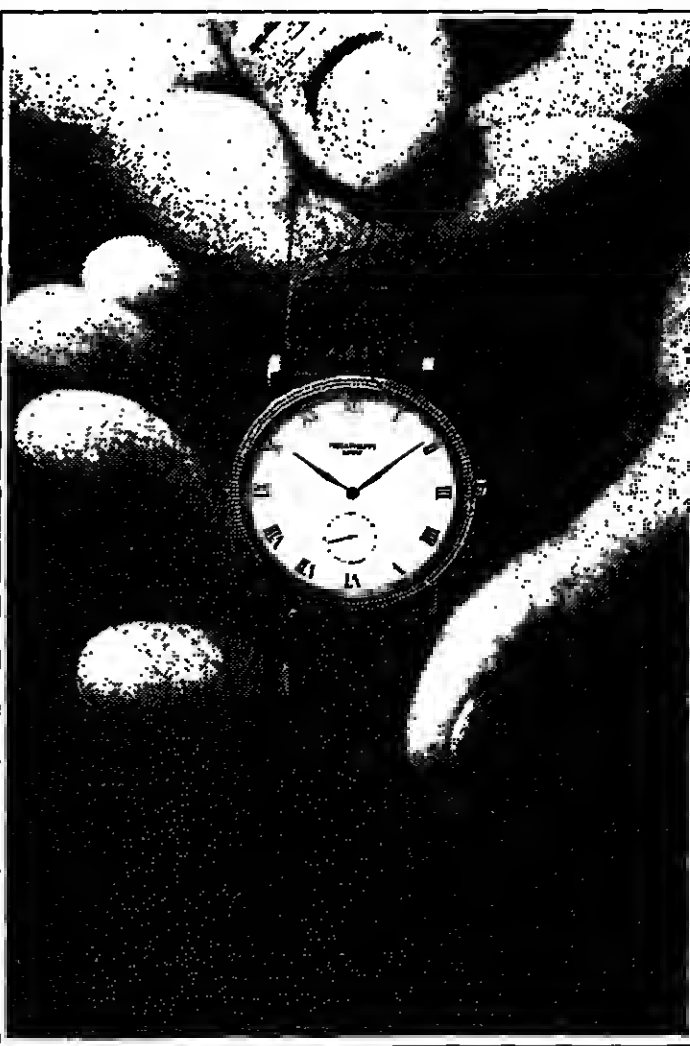
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Stick to the Bosnia Plan

It develops that Bosnia's beleaguered Muslim government wants the discriminatory United Nations arms embargo lifted, but not right away. Early lifting, it fears, will expose it immediately to heavier Serbian forces through a difficult winter and before it could expect to profit itself.

This forecast by the Muslims, whose victim status gives them a special claim on international regard, tends to confirm the apprehension that lifting the embargo would widen the war without conferring any, if any, advantage on the underdog Muslims. But politically a delay in implementation would ease the conflicting pressures on President Bill Clinton: Congress urges him to lift the embargo and Russia and the Europeans to keep it in place.

This development, if it is real, would still leave Bosnia in desperate straits. If the military balance is not going to be altered soon, then other steps need to be taken to enforce the five-nation peace plan. For all its flaws, this plan is the only internationally supported vehicle with any chance to stop the war, partly peel back the Bosnian Serbs and bring some relief to what remains of Muslim and multiethnic Bosnia. One of these steps was just discussed at Bosnian in-

stance at the United Nations: to create a 5-kilometer (3-mile) demilitarized zone inside the existing 20-kilometer heavy-weapons zone around besieged Sarajevo. But of course neither zone is worth a pig's whistle if it is not enforced with air power. Here the UN-NATO record has been abysmal.

Then extra economic aid has got to be provided to help carry the Bosnian Muslims and their Bosnian Croatian partners through the hard Balkan winter.

Most important of all is to demand high performance from Serbia in sealing its border with the Serbian parts of Bosnia. Serbia is doing this under duress to earn a reprieve from punishing international sanctions. In return the United Nations has now repealed for a trial period some of the lesser sanctions: on sports and cultural contacts and on passenger flights. At the same time, to drive the wedge between the Serbs a bit deeper, the United Nations tightened sanctions on the Bosnian Serbs. It is not enough for Serbia to close the border, even with monitors. It did the most to launch the war, and it must be held responsible for getting its former pats, the Bosnian Serbs, to sign on the international dotted line. Anything less is a joke.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Health Care Collapse

The majority leader of the U.S. Senate, George Mitchell, buried health care reform Monday, asserting that it would be impossible to pass even a scaled-back bill in the days before Congress breaks for elections. That is probably true. Congress has thereby blocked President Bill Clinton's main legislative initiative and consigned 40 million uninsured Americans to another year of medical roulette.

The defeat ought to trigger an orgy of blame, and there is no shortage of deserving recipients. White House insistence on secret deliberations produced a bill that no one in Capitol Hill was committed to support. A politically inept health adviser, Ira Magaziner, designed a legislative behemoth that scared most members of Congress—and the public. Hillary Rodham Clinton alienated the pharmaceutical industry and other interest groups that she ultimately needed to push reform through Congress. Demagogic special-interest lobbying and cynical Republican obstructionism designed by Bob Dole in the Senate and Newt Gingrich in the House played a role in the final stall. So did the listless advocacy of Mr. Mitchell and puzzling embrace of defeat by Mr. Clinton and his disorganized White House staff. There will be plenty of time to figure out who did the most damage.

But it is at least as important to look forward as it is to look back. A new and probably more conservative Congress will tackle health care next year. That puts even more emphasis on striking a bipartisan accord. On that score, Americans can take encouragement from the last few weeks. Mr. Mitchell has come to near-complete agreement with the "mainstream

coalition" on a fine bill that would provide market-driven health care reform.

It would not guarantee every American coverage—as the president had promised—but it would establish universal coverage as a national goal and subsidize insurance for low-income children and pregnant women. The Mitchell-coalition compromise bill provides an excellent springboard for next year.

The danger is that Congress will try to undertake a series of piecemeal reforms that will almost surely fail to control costs or preserve the health care system's unrivaled capacity to innovate and improve. States can strike out on their own, but a crazy quilt of 50 different reforms—which would leave millions uninsured in its wake—would be unacceptable.

Mr. Mitchell chose to forfeit the game rather than force a vote on a compromise bill and incur the risk of an embarrassing defeat for himself and the president. Mr. Mitchell is leaving the Senate, as will the pro-reform Republicans John Durenberger of Minnesota. That will make Mr. Clinton's task that much more difficult. The president above all needs to absorb the lessons of his defeat, calculate what is politically possible and help design a bipartisan plan that can be sold to the public and then to Congress.

The energy burst of the 1992 election is now a distant memory and the goals of market reform and universal coverage seem far away. Mr. Clinton faces a long, grinding march to reach those goals, but reaching them is still his surest bet to win a strong place in the history books.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Sweden's Vote for Women

Sweden's election last week put the Social Democrats back in office after three years of conservative rule. It also brought the share of women in the Swedish Parliament to 41 percent, the highest in the world.

Europe's Nordic countries set a high standard for sexual equality in politics. The Finnish and Norwegian Parliaments are both 39 percent female; the Danish percentage is nearly as high. Even before this election, the Swedes had 33 percent. Sweden's big jump this time resulted from the Social Democrats' insistence that every other candidate on its list be female. With counting nearly complete, at least 80 Social Democratic women have been elected. Adding those from other parties, the new Parliament will include 142 women. Americans may find a 50 percent quota

a mechanical means to a worthy end. But America's hit-or-miss approach has left women badly underrepresented in political life. Indeed, 1992 was hailed as "The Year of the Woman" when the number of female senators rose from three to six—out of 100. Thanks to the 1993 election of Kay Bailey Hutchison, there are now seven women in the Senate. The House has 47, just over 10 percent of its membership. Women occupy 5 out of 50 governorships.

No major U.S. party is likely to follow the Swedish Social Democrats' example any time soon. But they could set higher targets for nominating women and make serious efforts to achieve them. That might help reduce the alienation that voters now feel about politicians who often seem distressingly remote from the concerns of ordinary life.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Closing In on the 'Missing Link'

Sixty years ago, the idea that people were descended from apelike creatures seemed shocking. Darwin's "Origin of the Species" had been attacked as blasphemous by fundamentalists like William Jennings Bryan. Reports that scientists have found the bones of the oldest known ancestor of human beings no doubt will set Mr. Bryan spinning in his grave again. The remains, discovered in Ethiopia, appear to be 4.4 million years old, more than a half million years older than the earliest human ancestor previously unearthed.

The find provides a key link in the evolutionary chain connecting modern hu-

mans with the earliest primates. Researchers believe the line that led to modern humans split off from the ancient apes between 4 million and 6 million years ago. Old as these bones are, they still do not represent the "missing link" long sought as the common ancestor of humans and apes.

Millions of years from now modern humans will also have joined the fossil record. If there are intelligent creatures around to dig up our bones, you can be sure any one who dares suggest we might be their ancestors will be denounced. Darwin was right, but that probably won't make it easier for our descendants to swallow the truth about their humble origins.

—The Baltimore Sun.

Question for 2030: Who Will Be Able to Feed China?

By Lester R. Brown

This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — The population of China is growing by 14 million a year. Incomes are climbing at a record rate, so the consumption of meat is rising even faster than the population. Yet the country's capacity to produce food is shrinking as a result of widespread conversion of cropland to industrial, housing, transport and other uses.

In Japan, the soaring demand for grain, driven by prosperity and the loss of cropland to industrial development in this half-century, has pushed dependence on grain imports to 77 percent of total consumption as of last year.

These same forces are now at work in China. It is one thing for a nation like Japan, with 120 million people, to turn to the world market for most of its grain, but if a nation of 1.2 billion moved in that direction, it could quickly overwhelm the export capacity of the big producer countries and drive up food prices everywhere.

Suddenly, China is starting to lose the capacity to feed itself. The decline comes after four decades of impressive progress, particularly since the agricultural reforms of 1978, which transferred land from production teams to individual families. The harvests unleashed by these reforms boosted China's grain output by half to more than 300 million tons in 1984 from 200 million tons in 1977. That put China ahead of the United States as the world's leading grain producer.

Growth in output has slowed since the mid-1980s, but the earlier gain was enough to eliminate the traditional threat of famine. The issue now facing Beijing is not starvation but the prospect of a gap between demand for food and its production—a gap that will dwarf anything the world has seen.

This potential grain deficit is raising one of the more difficult questions international leaders have had to face: Who will feed China? The world's most populous nation is moving into uncharted territory on the food front. This inevitably will affect other countries.

While China's food production capacity is eroding, demand is surging. From 1990 to 2030, the population is projected to increase to 1.6 billion while incomes continue to rise. The Chinese economy has expanded by 40 percent in the last

three years. Never before have incomes of so many people risen so rapidly.

As this happens, one of the first things people on low incomes do is to diversify their diets, shifting from monotonous fare in which a starch staple such as rice supplies 70 percent or more of total calories, to more meat, milk and eggs.

Much of China is barren desert. In a country where there is no vast grazing land like that of the U.S. Great Plains, the rising demand for livestock products translates directly into demand for additional grain.

When China launched economic reforms in 1978, only 7 percent of China's grain was being used for animal feed. By 1990, that share had risen to some 20 percent, most of it used to produce pork. Now, demand for beef and poultry is also climbing. More meat means more grain—2 kilograms (4.4 pounds) of additional grain for each kilogram of poultry, 4 for pork, and 7 for each kilogram of beef added in the feedlot.

If the supply of grain does not expand and with the appetites of the Chinese, food prices will soar. China's voracious demand for animal protein could overwhelm the world's grain-producing capacity unless alternatives to livestock are found. One precedent is found in Japan, which long ago adjusted to the limitations of its land by turning to the oceans for protein, giving rise to the now traditional fish and rice diet.

China's appetite for seafood, too, is rising—but with a key difference. In recent years, as fleets of other seafood-hungry countries have joined Japan in an aggressive hunt, the main ocean areas have been fished at or beyond capacity. The Japanese option has been eliminated for any major newcomers. As a result, China is having to grow its fish in ponds. It is doing so at a rate of 6 million tons per year. But this puts new demands on the country's shrinking cropland. Close to 12 million tons of grain were used in 1993 in these marine feedlots.

The good life for newly affluent Chinese

does not stop with meat and fish. They are also acquiring great enthusiasm for beer. Were each adult to drink just one more bottle a day, an additional 370,000 tons of grain would be required.

As the demand for grain soars, there is little potential left for planting new cropland. Much of China's huge landmass is arid and unproductive. Food-growing capacity is concentrated in a relatively small area—a band of river valleys constituting about one-third of the country along the southern and eastern coasts. This is where the bulk of the population lives. As both that population and the industrial economy grow, there will be

With the area of land under cultivation declining inexorably, China's ability to feed itself now rests entirely on raising the productivity of its cropland. However, rice yields are starting to level off, at around 4 tons per hectare. The potential for raising them further appears to be limited. With wheat, China's other food staple, the rise in yield is also slowing.

Nor is there much prospect of any large gains from further use of fertilizer. After climbing from 7 million tons in 1977 to nearly 29 million tons in 1993, fertilizer use is stabilizing as farmers reach the point of diminishing returns. Without the development of new cereal varieties that can respond to heavier applications of nutrients, the rise in yields can be expected to slow dramatically.

Food production in China will also be slowed by several environmental trends, including soil erosion, waterlogging and salting of irrigation systems, air pollution and global warming.

There is little prospect, then, that China can raise productivity fast enough to offset the loss of cropland. With grain production leveling off and then dropping by 1 percent or more this year, the long-term decline may be starting.

Assuming that rapid industrial growth continues, it appears likely that China's grain output will fall by at least one-fifth by 2030. The resulting grain deficit will be huge—many times that of Japan, now the world's largest grain importer.

In 1990, China produced 329 million tons of grain and consumed 335 million tons. Allowing only for the projected population increase, with no rise in consumption per person, China's demand for grain would increase to 479 million tons by 2030.

So even if China's booming economy produced no gains in consumption of meat, eggs and beer, a 20 percent drop in grain output, to 263 million tons, would leave a shortfall of 216 million tons. That level would exceed the world's entire 1993 grain exports of 200 million tons.

The writer is president of the Worldwatch Institute, an environmental research group. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.



By HANSEL COW SYDNEY

competing demands on the land for factories, housing, roads and highways. In each of the last three years, the loss has amounted to nearly 1 million hectares (2.5 million acres), or 1 percent of China's cropland per year.

Meanwhile, irrigation water is being diverted on a large scale to non-farm uses. This is a matter of acute concern in a country where half the cropland is irrigated. The drilling of millions of wells for irrigation is lowering water tables in much of China. The aquifer under Beijing, for example, has dropped from 5 meters (16 feet) below the surface in 1950 to 50 meters below in 1993.

All the Empty Threats Against Japan Have Gotten America Nowhere

By Clyde V. Prestowitz Jr. and Alan Tonelson

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has moved to preserve his credibility in Haiti, but his resolve is being challenged on another front—trade problems with Japan. At stake are some of the president's best hopes for creating good jobs and sustaining economic growth.

Mr. Clinton has set a Sept. 30 deadline for deciding whether U.S. and Japanese negotiators have made adequate progress in opening up Japanese markets, or whether the United States will have to take action to ensure that U.S. companies are not unfairly disadvantaged in those markets.

Powerful voices in Tokyo, on Wall Street and even in his own administration want him to let the deadline pass. They would rely on forces such as exchange rates and Japanese reformers to solve the trade problems. They portray any possible trade action as scapegoating Japan for America's own home-grown economic problems and as thinly disguised protectionism. And they blame the administration's flirtation with "managed trade" for the dollar's recent problems.

But these arguments blame the victim, ignore the serious costs imposed on the United States and world economies by Japanese

protectionism and forget the keys to successful negotiating.

For decades Japanese trade barriers have unjustifiably hurt not only American companies and workers but their Asian and European counterparts. They have limited job creation, depressed wages and prevented competitive non-Japanese businesses from realizing economies of scale and amortizing investments.

These costs are much higher than most economists recognize; a recent study by the Economic Strategy Institute shows that Japanese barriers are depressing U.S. exports by \$50 billion annually, preventing the creation of up to 1 million jobs and depressing world economic output by \$400 billion a year.

President Clinton needs to remember that the traditional approaches to Japanese trade issues have had no discernible effect on the trade balance. Not even the yen's dramatic rise since 1985 has helped. The currency markets' reaction to the latest monthly trade figures shows that the continuing deficit—and not the president's trade policy, are largely responsible for exchange rate volatility and the weakening of the dollar. How

else can the markets react to the prospect of huge current account imbalances with no end in sight?

More sobering, American industry's remarkable across-the-board competitive comeback in recent years has not affected the trade balance either.

American goods have never had bigger price advantages in Japan, and as all economists agree, their quality has not compared as well for many years. Yet the bilateral deficit this year threatens to break \$60 billion—a record.

The president should remember that he has a strong case to make. Indeed, although autos and auto parts still account for most of the deficit, he can make many strong cases. Take the flat glass industry. The \$4.5 billion Japanese market is the world's second largest. Japanese production costs in this capital-intensive industry are kept among the world's highest by high energy costs. And Japan has lagged in developing and using technologically advanced glass products like insulating glass, laminated safety glass, and high-performance glass coatings. U.S. and European firms dominate these product areas.

Yet, in 1993, glass imports ac-

counted for just 3 percent of the Japanese market—a level much lower than in any other industrialized country. The main reason: Japan's market is a cartel, divided among three Japanese producers that have held virtually constant share for 20 years and have tightly controlled distribution.

The president also must remember that, whether in trade policy or private business, negotiating endlessly without specifying consequences for noncompliance and without following through usually leads nowhere and destroys credibility.

The rest of the world is watching. If the United States simply accepts Japanese intransigence, how will it open markets in China—whose surplus with America will approach \$25 billion this year—or in other countries?

Finally, the president should keep in mind that the Japanese themselves have agreed to seek trade solutions that can be measured in some way.

Of course, the president has many options for responding to Japanese barriers other than those afforded by the 301 or Title VII sections of U.S. trade laws. He could emulate the French and force all Japanese products to enter the country through a single

customs house. He could emulate the Japanese themselves and require their products to undergo the same Mickey Mouse inspections to which American products sold in Japan are subjected.

The stand-patners rightly argue that such practices are neither "legal" nor "transparent" and thus unfair. But they object to the president's legal remedies as well. They should simply admit that they don't care about solving America's Japan trade problem.

The president, however, has to care. If negotiations do not succeed, he will have no choice but to use remedies provided by U.S. trade laws. Far from representing protectionism, these measures seek to open foreign markets by dealing directly with barriers. He should focus on the more egregious problems—cartelized industries, controlled distribution systems, unfair government procurement practices. If Washington will not press such open-and-shut cases, what economic interests will it defend? What message will it be sending to the rest of the world?

Mr. Prestowitz is president and Mr. Tonelson a fellow of the Economic Strategy Institute. They contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Upbeat Brazilians Look Ready to Put Scandal Behind Them

By Philip Bowring

RIO DE JANEIRO — A wave of optimism is rolling over Brazil. Riding the wave is Fernando Henrique Cardoso, the former finance minister who now looks like such a sure bet to win Monday's election for president that he may do so on the first ballot—a feat that seemed impossible a few months ago.

The latest opinion polls show him with 45 percent of the vote, twice the level of his main leftist rival, Luiz Inácio da Silva, who is widely known as Lula.

If the World Cup soccer victory helped raise national spirits, it is the success of the Plano Real, the new currency and anti-inflation strategy conceived by Mr. Cardoso, that has won over a public skeptical after the past failure of many such plans.

Yet if he is to meet Brazilians' expectations, a President Cardoso would have to use the momentum of his election to push through major changes in the way Brazil is governed. In particular he would need to bring about fiscal reforms to underpin the new currency.

There is a rough consensus for change. But getting it through Brazil's complex and decentralized U.S.-style political structure is another matter. Indeed, the long-term outcome of Monday's mammoth process, with the lower house, two-thirds of the Senate, and state legislators and governors up for election, may affect the durability of democracy.

While Brazil has been relishing its democratic freedoms and political rivalries, there is a perceived need to make politics less corrupt and more capable of delivering effective government.

Even in the short run, nothing is certain. Brazilian politics has a habit of springing surprises, many of them nasty. Skeletons have a habit of popping out of

cupboards at critical moments. But most Brazilians are hoping the third time will be the charm. The country saw its first president after the return to civilian rule, Tancredino Neves, die suddenly. Its second, Fernando Collor de Mello, was impeached. In both cases the presidency then fell to men with few ideas and little ability to extract results or bring the hope that politics and economics can move together, creating a dynamic that will be able both to tackle the nation's

The long-term outcome of Monday's election may affect the very durability of democracy in Brazil.

social and political problems and to restore economic growth to levels enjoyed up to the late '70s.

If things go well on the political front, suggests the noted economist Carlos Langoni, GNP growth should exceed 6 percent next year and 8 percent in 1996. Profits are responding to a revival of demand and the impact of productivity gains forced on them by recession and foreign competition. Businessmen are exhibiting optimism unseen for years. Regional trade liberalization has helped.

Foreign portfolio capital has been flooding in. Long hobbled by debt, Brazil today can afford investment-driven demand stimulus: Foreign reserves exceed \$40 billion and the trade surplus is running at \$12 billion a year.

Mr. Cardoso's popularity may seem surprising in Brazil, where colorful figures and state-based machine politicians are the usual

alternatives. A soft-spoken, left-of-center former professor, he has a telegraphic smile but few other attributes of populist politicians. But perhaps that is his strength.

If Brazil has tired of demagoguery, scandals and quick remedies, Mr. Cardoso's time may have come. He has captured the center and forced those to the right to back him against Lula, who nearly won in 1989.

Lula, the working class hero, remains personally popular. But there is a sense that the policies he represents are outdated—a mixture of socialism and nationalism. And some fear that Lula's Workers Party would be stymied by a mostly conservative Congress.

Mr. Cardoso will not find it easy either. Last year, confusion and lack of presidential leadership caused the Congress to pass up an opportunity to amend the constitution by simple majority vote.

There are those who fear that Mr. Cardoso has the right ideas but lacks the toughness to push them through. His running mate, Marco Maciel, is seen by critics as an opportunist from a political clan in the electorally important but economically backward Northeast. But a resounding victory would give Mr. Cardoso momentum to push changes through a Congress that will remain splintered. His many years in Congress will enhance his ability to get results—unlike Mr. Collor, who antagonized Congress.

Most urgent will be fiscal reforms to improve the tax system and reduce the states' ability to undermine federal monetary policy. Though Mr. Cardoso's reputation rests so firmly on the Plano Real, he is unlikely to preside over a return to hyperinflation. But without fiscal reform it will be impossible to bring inflation down

permanently to international (and now Latin) norms. Other early changes will speed up privatization and allow foreign investment into prohibited sectors.

Other key issues requiring the president and Congress to act in concert include the bankruptcy of the social security system, and labor laws that protect the organized minority and limit employment opportunities for the majority.

Tackling Brazil's notorious social and income inequality problems will not be easy. But a stable currency will benefit those not protected by inflation indexing. And it will lower real interest rates, thereby encouraging investment and shifting government resources from debt service into productive or social sectors. The recovery in growth is already

generating urban employment. Fiscal reform, if achieved, will raise revenue from the untaxed rich and help shift spending to projects that are either economically sound or promote the health and welfare of the poorest.

But spending, on land reform or public health, will have to take second place to fiscal stabilization. Brazil's income distribution problems are due as much to the varying levels of development of a vast country as to the greed of the elite. Changes not just in the fiscal system but in social attitudes and education are needed. First, a stable macroeconomic and political environment is needed.

The belief that the coming election can at last deliver those is at the root of today's optimism.

International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: China Imperiled

PARIS — The dispatches telegraphed by one of our Special Correspondents at Shanghai during the past few days have contained news from the seat of war in the East that shows that China has received such a shock as to almost justify a fear of disintegration. The foreign Mantschou Dynasty of Emperors are about to abandon Peking, which has been their capital for nearly three hundred years. The Chinese regular army have degenerated into an armed rabble. The authority of the Mandarins is imperiled.

1919: Baltic Ultimatum

PARIS — The Council of Five of the Peace Conference has sent another ultimatum to Germany, demanding this time the evacuation of all German troops under Von der Goltz from the Baltic prov-

inces, Lithuania and Courland. Marshal Foch, as Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies, is to send the ultimatum, which is to take the form of a Note.

1944: Balkan Landing

ROME — [From our New York edition:] Allied forces have landed in Albania and on the Adriatic islands of Yugoslavia on a wide front, it was announced today [Sept. 27]. The action was believed to be the opening blow of a pincers drive against Adolf Hitler's crumbling Balkan empire in co-ordination with the Red Army to the north. Air and sea borne troops of the newly formed Land Forces of the Adriatic made the first big penetration of the Balkans by the western Allies and Berlin said fighting was in progress along a 400-mile front on the Albanian and Yugoslav coasts.



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OPINION

They've Made It Quite Clear: All Jews Will Be Targets

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — The two massacres do not appear on the agenda as presidents and prime ministers attend the new session of the UN General Assembly in New York. But the plain reality is that they are the essence of what the United Nations is supposed to deal with: aggression and expanding threats to international peace and security.

The first massacre took place on March 17, 1992: the bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires. Twenty-nine people were killed. The message was that no Israeli establishment, anywhere in the world, was safe from attack.

The second took place on July 18, 1994, again in Buenos Aires: the

written large: We did it and we will do it again, know us. But not a single arrest or report in the 1992 bombing has been made by Argentina.

In the United States, Argentina and Israel, Jewish groups ask whether Argentine "neo" Nazis helped the bombers. American sources say they have no such evidence but do know of connections between the militants and Nazis in other countries — including the United States.

In any case, not one official I have talked to in any country doubts that Iran knew of and approved the Buenos Aires operations. The Israelis say so publicly; Westerners ask that their names not be attached.

Soon after the 1994 bombing, the Argentines issued warrants for some suspected Iranians, then withdrew them and apologized to Iran. Professional intelligence people do not charge an Argentine cover-up, and in a real sense the bombings make Argentina a victim of Middle East terrorism. But overall, the investigations have not been a triumph for the Argentine government — an embarrassment would put it kindly.

Some of my sources say that maybe the Syrians did not know in advance of the first Hezbollah massacre, maybe. But not to get a hint that a second attack against the same city could be launched from the Bekas — that is fairy-tale time, children.

The only question about the second message — the war is against all Jews — is why it has taken so long to get across. There were no Israelis in that Jewish community center, and the bombers knew it.

Somehow Westerners have not grasped the fact that the terrorists of Hezbollah and other radical Islamic groups utterly reject the idea held by many other Muslims that there should be a difference in enmity toward Israelis and other Jews.

Certainly Hezbollah does not hide its hatred of Jews as Jews. In the October issue of Commentary, Martin Kramer quotes Sayyid Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, the "spiritual" leader of Hezbollah: "The struggle against the Jewish state, in which the Muslims are engaged, is a continuation of the old struggle of the Muslims against the Jewish conspiracy against Islam."

July 18 in Buenos Aires was long-distance Kristallnacht. Maybe the fact that the crime leaped across borders will persuade nations to do something about Iran, terrorism's master, and Syria, its safe haven. But I do not think so.

The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Haiti's Suffering Isn't Over

When did the United States ever care about democracy in Haiti? Ever since the first U.S. tax dollars went to arm and train François (Papa Doc) Duvalier's death squads, U.S. meddling in the internal affairs of Haiti has caused only misery and suffering for Haitians. Now it looks like more suffering is on the way. What kind of a foreign policy is it that guarantees torment for the people America pretends to help?

Was America's support for Duvalier-style regimes necessary as a basis against communism in the Western Hemisphere? I would certainly like to think so. But without any reforms — social, agricultural, economic or judicial — for the people of the Caribbean or Central and South America, it seems that America's sole purpose was to procure resources and labor for itself while ensuring the enrichment of those willing to do America's dirty work.

I say stop the suffering, take responsibility for creating this problem in the first place, and end the

nauseating rhetoric about "democracy" and America's "duty."

It would have been far better to recognize the Cédra regime, donate the invasion money to the people of Haiti and get on with making friends with these people, not enemies. Haiti has suffered enough.

STEVEN TROP,
Amsterdam.

The Cartoon Insults Nixon

The Sept. 23 cartoon depicting former President Richard Nixon in hell and making a deal with the devil to "take over" in the United States is despicable and goes far beyond the standards of decency. Mr. Nixon was absolutely correct when, during his "last press conference," he said: "Just think how much you are going to be missing!" Apparently, the press does miss him so much that it has to resort to this type of indecency. President Nixon was the best thing that ever happened to the United States.

RALF RITTER,
Bangkok.

Multinational Pastime

As an American who has lived in Britain for 40 years, I have only now begun to take a desultory interest in that admittedly quirky game, cricket. While I have enjoyed the articles of Mary Blume over the years, I must take exception to her recent back-page feature "An American View of Cricket: The English Malaise" (Aug. 27).

It is based on her interview of an American "Marxist" author who has just published a history of cricket. His views are insufferably patronizing and misleading. The implication is that cricket is a somewhat racist, peculiarly English sport. In fact, it is the national, or second national sport of more than 1 billion people, the great majority of them nonwhite.

Arguably, the best current team is the West Indies, many of whose players are mainstays of English county cricket teams.

J. C. HARLE,
Oxford, England.

On Trusting Your Doctor: Try a 1902 Object Lesson

By Gene Weingarten

WASHINGTON — The doctor's voice was grave. My father, he informed me, has a fatal heart condition. Before it kills him it will enfeeble him, impoverish his faculties, render him an invalid in need of round-the-clock nursing care.

That was two years ago. Since then my father has celebrated his 80th birthday. He won first prize in a national math-puzzle competition. He does my taxes. He beats me at poker. I go to his place to watch football games because he lets me smoke cigars and swear. There is nothing wrong with his heart. Never was.

Hubris is by no means confined to medicine. Still, I think it is practiced

A man's hair loss may be arrested through the application of a pomade of lard and rum.

Difficulty in urinating requires a marshmallow enema.

And of course there is cancer. Cancer is a serious matter, not to be trifled with. Fortunately it is limited mostly to individuals of "scrofulous constitutions." Many tumors may be eliminated by the application of "a poultice of figs boiled in milk."

Women are mysterious creatures, intellectually equal to "the sterner sex" but so constitutionally inferior that they must be coddled throughout life. Fortunately, aside from pregnancy — a time when the practitioner must deal with a woman's inexplicable, insatiable appetites for nonfoodstuffs such as clay, chalk and charcoal — women's medical problems are easy to diagnose.

"When a woman feels that she is growing more discontented with life, that it is a burden, and she is very nervous and irritable, she should consult her physician, and nine times out of ten the whole trouble will be with the womb." Often, her womb will have "fallen," an unfortunate condition that appears to have reached epidemic proportions in turn-of-the-century America. It can be nicely rectified through a douche made from peach leaves and beer hops.

Fipping through this book, one discovers that almost every ailment — rheumatism, catarracts, eczema, convulsions, sciatica — responds to sustained doses of laxatives.

Proper nutrition is essential to good health; one must not only consume the egg, but also the shell. Sea-sickness may reliably be prevented by breathing in when the ship dips, and out when it rises.

Soon I am to undergo some minor outpatient surgery. At the hospital I shall don a paper gown that exposes my behind and entrust myself to an excellent doctor of my acquaintance. He is one of the very best physicians and surgeons of modern practice. He will give me a marshmallow enema.

Just kidding! That would be ridiculous. We have come a long way since then. No, my doctor will stah me in the side with a humongous needle and yank out a little plug of flesh, just to see what it is made of.

Hey, I am not at all concerned. Why should I be? I am assured this is one of the Most Approved Remedies and Methods of Treatment Known to Advanced Practitioners. I am certain that 92 years from now it will not seem at all foolish.

The Washington Post.

MEANWHILE

peerlessly in the consulting room, often in conferences between persons wearing stethoscopes and others wearing paper gowns that expose their behinds.

Until last week, I blamed the arrogance of medicine not on doctors, but on modernity, the technologies that have elevated the physician to the role of divine mechanic: Mr. Godwrench. In my thinking, doctors of earlier, simpler times were probably just fellas, avuncular dispensers of common-sense therapeutics, aware of the limitations of their science and of themselves.

Anyway, that is what I thought until last week, when I happened upon a book published in 1902, "The Cottage Physician," written by a consortium of "the best physicians and surgeons of modern practice," was a popular home medical text. The book is charming in its delicacy. It begins, for example, with a diagram of "The External Location of the Organs," from which one might reasonably conclude that the human body possesses no genitalia.

The most striking thing about this book, however, is the authority with which it presumes to speak on medical matters large and small. Cautioning against quackery, it promotes "The Very Best and Most Approved Remedies and Methods of Treatment Known to Advanced Practitioners." To wit:

The diabetes sufferer is informed that his condition is of his own making, caused by excessive sexual intercourse, by generally intemperate living and by "copious evacuation of the bowels." For treatment, the licentious wretch is advised to wear flannel clothing, to eat no vegetables, to vomit frequently and to take suppositories carved from bars of soap.

What a day. Lousy weather. The market. A terrible meeting. A traffic jam. And then, at last, something to smile about.



Lufthansa

Welcome aboard.



THE WRONG STUFF — Daniel Bursch, an Endeavor space shuttle astronaut, wearing a disguise Tuesday to try to ward off a third straight scuttling of his mission. His colleague Peter Wisoff did not follow suit. They and four other astronauts are due to lift off on Friday from Cape Canaveral, Florida, to monitor the Earth using radar.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Perils of Modern Life Department: Smell of Baking Bread Is a Hazard

Sad to say, it seems that the delectable aroma of baking bread may help create smog. Big bakeries around the United States may soon be called upon to limit their fragrant emissions as states work to meet federal clean-air requirements, The Associated Press reports.

That means fewer warm, comforting bread smells that hark back to Grandmother's kitchen.

When bread reaches 174 degrees Fahrenheit (78 centigrade) — when it's baked to perfection — it emits ethanol as a gas. Thirty-three of the 50 U.S. states either have or are drafting ethanol emissions regulations for large bakery ovens.

Ethanol is a volatile organic compound that contributes to ozone buildup close to the ground. The 1990 Clean Air Act gives states until November to submit plans for reducing ground-level ozone.

High in the atmosphere, the thinning ozone layer allows dangerous ultraviolet radiation to seep through to Earth. Close to the ground, too much ozone means smog.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency officials emphasize that ethanol regulations do not apply to small neighborhood bakeries, only to large bakeries with the potential to release more than 50 tons of ethanol annually.

About People

Barry Goldwater just hates the word "hate." "It's the worst word in our language," the retired Arizona Republican senator told an appreciative audience at the Working Toward Hate-Free Communities conference in Prescott, Arizona, last week. "Drop the word 'hate' from your vocabulary," he said. "If you don't want to use it, say, 'I don't love him as much I should.'"

Short Takes

There is no limit, in blood or money, to the value of the jewel-encrusted Maltese Falcon, the villainous Sydney Greenstreet hisses at the private eye Humphrey Bogart in the 1941 film of the same title. Wrong, says Christie's. The auction house estimates that someone will pay \$30,000 to \$50,000 for the nearly 50-pound (23-kilogram) lead bird, one of two made for the movie. The prop goes on the block Dec. 6. The foot-high (30-centimeter) falcon comes from a private estate. The slashes on its head and wing were inflicted during the scene in which Greenstreet discovers that it's a fake. The only other full-weight, authentic Maltese Falcon is owned by a doctor in Beverly Hills, California, Christie's said.

One of the problems of life on wheels is the water heater, Kirk Johnson writes in a New York Times article, "Confessions of a Motor Home Dropout." "It holds exactly six gallons," Mr. Johnson warns. "The best way to find out what that means is to take a shower. You will probably find — quickly — that you have never actually taken a six-gallon shower, and you will come out smarter and colder than when you entered."

International Herald Tribune.

Report on Reprisals By Tutsi Sets Off Bitter Feud at UN

By Raymond Bonner
New York Times Service

GENEVA — Allegations by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees that the new, Tutsi-dominated Rwandan government has killed thousands of Hutu in recent months have set off a bitter row within the United Nations, with charges that the agency had no authority to conduct a human rights investigation and that the findings are without foundation.

In an effort to quell the controversy and to protect against the possibility that the Rwandan government, which has reacted angrily to the report, might expel all UN forces from the country, the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, has ordered an investigation into the allegations. He has also issued "strict instructions" to all UN officials not to talk about the agency's findings, which are based on a five-week investigation.

"I'm disappointed that other UN organizations won't accept these reports and say this is something that needs to be examined, instead of trying to undermine their credibility," the American representative in Geneva, Daniel Spiegel, said in an interview late Tuesday. "There doesn't need to be this type of acrimony between UN agencies."

The agency's report, which has not been made public or even given to other UN agencies, has dealt a severe blow to efforts to get the Rwandan refugees to return home. This has been a priority of the international community, worried about the destabilizing effect of more than a million refugees in Zaire, and more than a quarter of a million in Tanzania.

In a sharp reversal of policy, the agency is no longer encouraging refugees to return home. It will no longer even provide assistance for those who wish to return, agency officials said.

Reparation efforts are further hampered because the United Nations has been slow in getting human rights monitors to Rwanda. One of the monitors' primary missions is to deter, by their presence, the kind of abuses that the refugee agency found.

The United Nations has said 147 monitors are needed in

Rwanda. Only 20 are currently in the country, and they have no vehicles of their own and no communications equipment. Of the \$10 million the United Nations has requested for the human rights program in Rwanda, only \$2 million has been pledged.

"Until human rights monitors are in the provinces, there won't be any massive reparation," Mr. Spiegel said, expressing a widely held view.

He said that most of the delays were attributable to inexperience and the United Nations bureaucracy. As for UN officials, he pointed out, this is the first time the United Nations has ever mounted a human rights program like this.

Privately, UN officials say they doubt there will ever be 147 monitors in Rwanda.

A former Peace Corps volunteer in Rwanda has put together a list of more than 40 of the former volunteers ready to act as monitors. Their applications are being considered by the United Nations Commissioner on Human Rights, and U.S. officials are frustrated that the process is taking so long.

Though officials at the human rights agency said the list of potential monitors was not being given to the Rwandan government for its approval, the government has vetoed at least two monitors, according to UN officials.

Publicly, UN officials are doing their best to keep the feud over the right agency report out of the public eye. "We are one house," the spokeswoman for the United Nations Commissioner for Human Rights, Thérèse Gastaut, said at a press briefing Tuesday. But in the corridors and when speaking on background, UN officials are bitter in their recriminations about the refugee agency.

Much of the criticism stems from concerns that in issuing a human rights report, the refugee agency was infringing on the mandate of other UN organizations. "There are turf questions, which are unfortunate," Mr. Spiegel said.

But he and refugee agency officials said the agency did not set out to do a human rights investigation. The investigation was indeed to focus on the mechanisms for reparation.

China Drops Threat To Boycott Games

By Kevin Murphy
and Steven Brull
International Herald Tribune

In an awkward compromise but one that allows China and Japan to retain long-held policies on Taiwan, Beijing on Tuesday canceled a visit by a senior leader to next week's Asian Games in Hiroshima.

China harshly criticized Japan for allowing the attendance of a leading Taiwan politician, but it did not carry out its threat to boycott the Games, held every four years to promote Asian "understanding and friendship."

The decision prevents serious damage to the uneasy relationship between China and Japan, one that is driven increasingly by economic interdependence.

Beijing's Foreign Ministry, citing "political trouble created by the Taiwan authorities and the Japanese government," said China had "no choice" but to cancel State Councillor Li Tieying's plans to travel to Hiroshima for the Games.

"The Chinese government hereby expresses its deep regret at that and lodges its protest with the Japanese government," a ministry spokesman told the Xinhua press agency in Beijing.

For their part, Japanese officials welcomed news that China's athletes would compete as planned, despite Tokyo's determination to allow Taiwan's vice prime minister, Hsu Li-teh, and a mission representing Taipei's bid to hold the 2002 Asian Games to visit Hiroshima.

"This is significant for holding the event in a cordial atmo-

sphere," a Japanese government spokesman, Kozo Igarashi, contended in Tokyo. The Games are expected to draw participants from 42 nations.

But after continued strong attacks from Beijing that included a tense exchange between Japanese and Chinese foreign ministers at the United Nations on Monday, some Japanese politicians expressed irritation with Beijing's tactics.

"We can't accept this complaint from mainland China," said Yuriko Koike, a member of Japan's House of Representatives and vice chairman of the Japan New Party.

The "two Chinas" problem, she added, "is a problem between China and Taiwan."

The dispute arose when China learned that Taiwan's president, Lee Teng-bui, had been invited to attend the Games by the Olympic Council of Asia.

Beijing, which views Taiwan as a renegade province, denounced the invitation — soon withdrawn — as a serious breach of protocol and a maneuver by an increasingly restive Taiwan to enhance its status at China's expense.

Japan and most major countries recognize the Beijing regime rather than its bitter rival in Taipei, but many have quietly stepped up unofficial relations with economically powerful Taiwan.

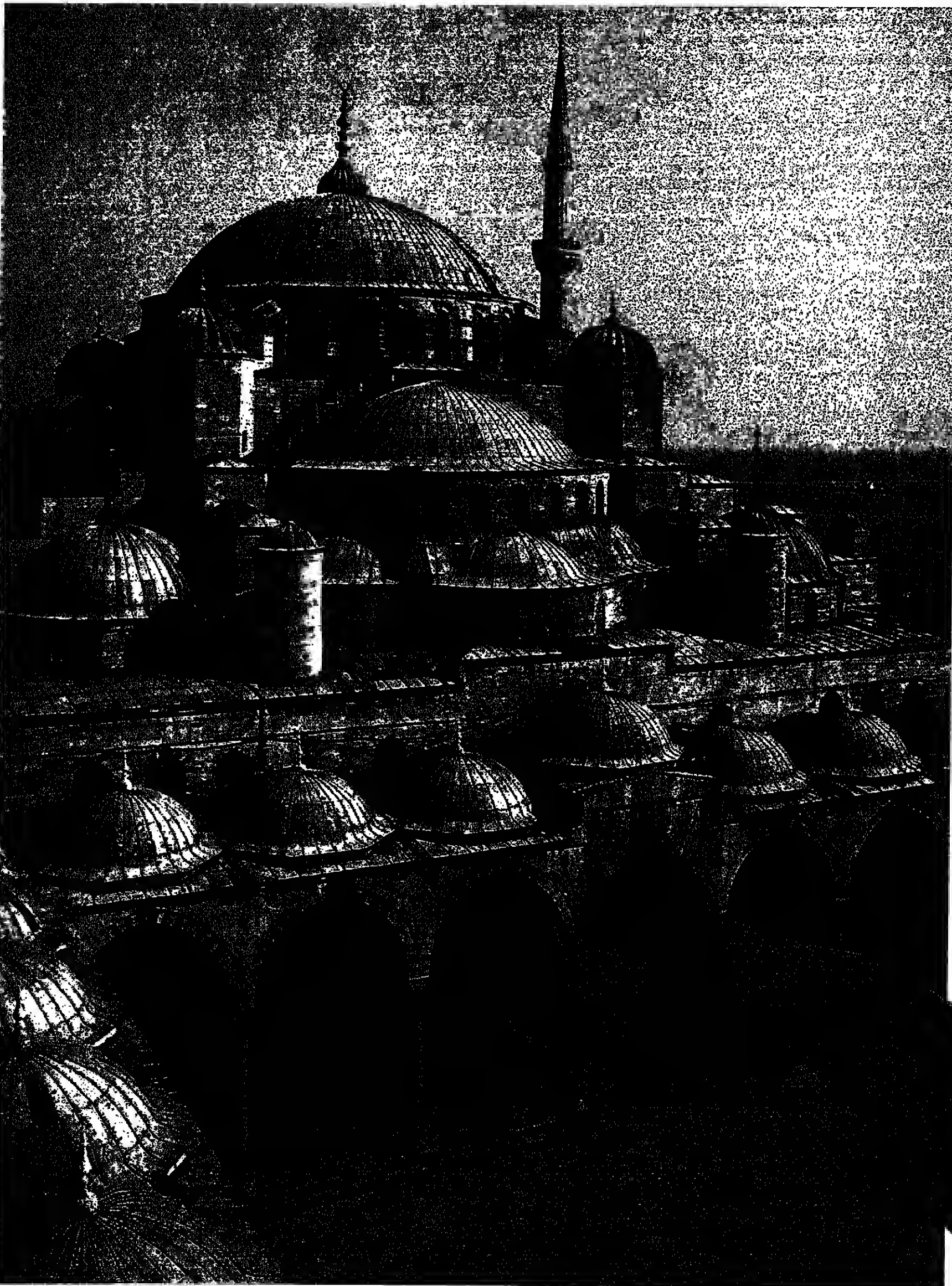
At the same time, in a response to powerful Taiwanese yearnings for a higher political profile than China will allow it in the international arena, Taiwan's ruling Nationalist Party has sought to use the country's economic clout to further its diplomatic aims.

In the past year, President Lee and other senior officials have embarked on unofficial but high-profile trips throughout Asia and have been welcomed by Indonesian, Philippine, Singaporean, Malaysian and Thai leaders despite Beijing's vocal displeasure.

Taiwan has also renewed its efforts to regain representation in the United Nations, lost in 1971 when it and most other international bodies began recognizing the People's Republic of China over the Republic of China, whose leaders fled to Taiwan in 1949.

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Thai

Dissident's Wife Appeals to China

New York Times Service

BEIJING — The family of Chen Ziming, accused of having played a leading role in the 1989 demonstrations for democracy, appealed publicly Tuesday to "provide a humanitarian environment for medical treatment and convalescence" for the 43-year-old dissident.

Mr. Chen underwent surgery this month for testicular cancer after he was released in May on medical parole from a 13-year prison sentence at the request of President Bill Clinton and 54 U.S. senators.

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A Special Report

Uganda

On Road to Democracy, but Obstacles Remain

By Jon Lidén

KAMPALA, Uganda — Determined to avoid a return to the reign of terror that destroyed the country between 1971 and 1986, Uganda is working hard to build a democracy. But the Ugandans have discovered that in a country of largely illiterate poor farmers, where most people with education have either been killed, exiled or were part of the terror, ensuring that power stays with the people means more than putting democratic institutions in place.

Uganda has been run by Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Movement since General Museveni and his guerrillas won a military victory over the regime inherited by Tito Okello from Milton Obote in 1986. When it took power, the NRM gave itself a five-year term to establish law and order before handing over power to a democratically elected government. In 1990, the NRM argued that the country was not yet ready for a multiparty democracy, and secured a five-year extension of its rule through a referendum.

In March, Ugandans voted for a constitutional assembly in elections that were accepted by independent foreign observers as free and fair. General Museveni has maintained a ban on political parties, however, so the candidates ran on individual tickets. (The government chose to ignore that the country's three former par-

ties organized candidates unofficially.) To prove the inclusionist nature of the NRM, two of the ministers in the current cabinet are also leaders of their officially defunct parties.

Parliamentary elections are scheduled for early next year, when a new constitution will be ready.

Yet the ban on political parties may be extended for another five years, or the question of parties may even be left out of the new constitution altogether, if General Museveni gets his way. This worries several Western countries as well as representatives of the former political parties, who fear that the National Resistance Movement's hold on power will cement one-party rule.

"Sub-Saharan Africa is still pre-industrial. This is a society before class society. It is a society of peasants. So for some people to think that we can manage in exactly the same way as the industrial societies is totally irresponsible," the president said in an interview. "The countries in the West have gone through the phenomenon of class evolution and this has formed a social basis (for political parties). I think it is criminal for these countries to insist, ignorantly or arrogantly, that the whole world should be managed in the same way. What we should talk about is the fact that each individual must have a say in how he is governed."

No one, save some representatives of Milton Obote's old party, Uganda People's Con-

gress, would doubt General Museveni's sincerity in his search for a system that gives ordinary people the power to elect and dismiss governments through their votes. Few would even disagree that political parties are an imperfect foundation for democracy in countries with strong ethnic and religious divisions. The question is whether any alternative exists.

Although their leaders deny it, it is generally perceived that the three old parties in Uganda — the Democratic Party, the Conservative Party and the UPC — follow ethnic lines.

"At the moment, there is no class identity, no economic or political interests that can tie people together across ethnic lines," said Wafula Ogunju, chief editor of The Monitor, Uganda's main independent newspaper. "Museveni is not only building a democracy, he is building a state. He is obsessed with creating a middle class that can carry the economy and become a stabilizing force politically."

That, foreign diplomats agree, will take considerably longer than the five-year extension of its ruling mandate the NRM is likely to get from the constitutional assembly. Although the NRM receives support from a majority of the constitutional assembly members, representatives loyal to the three political parties hold between 100 and 130 of the 284 seats, and any failure to provide a timetable for reintroduction of parties could lead to

a walk-out by this significant minority.

Still, both Ugandans and foreigners are optimistic about the country's political future. They believe that what lacks in political fundamentals are compensated for by economic progress. "Economic development is a major stabilizing element," said a western diplomat. "As the pie expands, there will be less competition for a part of it."

The confidence in the country's future is clear in and around Uganda's major towns, where new houses, factories and workshops are sprouting. "We are soon reaching the point where army officers, bureaucrats and politicians will have too much to lose from creating instability that could descend into violence," said Mr. Ogunju. "Even corruption money is spent on houses in Uganda these days, rather than sent to accounts in Switzerland. Now, that is progress."

Many observers are also encouraged by the educational effect of the recent elections and the work of the constitutional assembly. "Even the UPC leader Cecilia Ogwal has become more moderate in her statements and actions," said a western diplomat. "Politicians are discovering that debate and voting actually works."

The most serious threat to Uganda's future stability is its near total dependency on the authority of one man. General Museveni, who is not yet 50, makes all major decisions and quite a number of trivial ones.

Dozens of interviews with foreign observers and Ugandans, from business executives to the unemployed, failed to produce a harsh word about the president. Even ordinarily sober diplomats and aid officials bring out the superlatives in their description of General Museveni's energy and vision for his country and Africa.

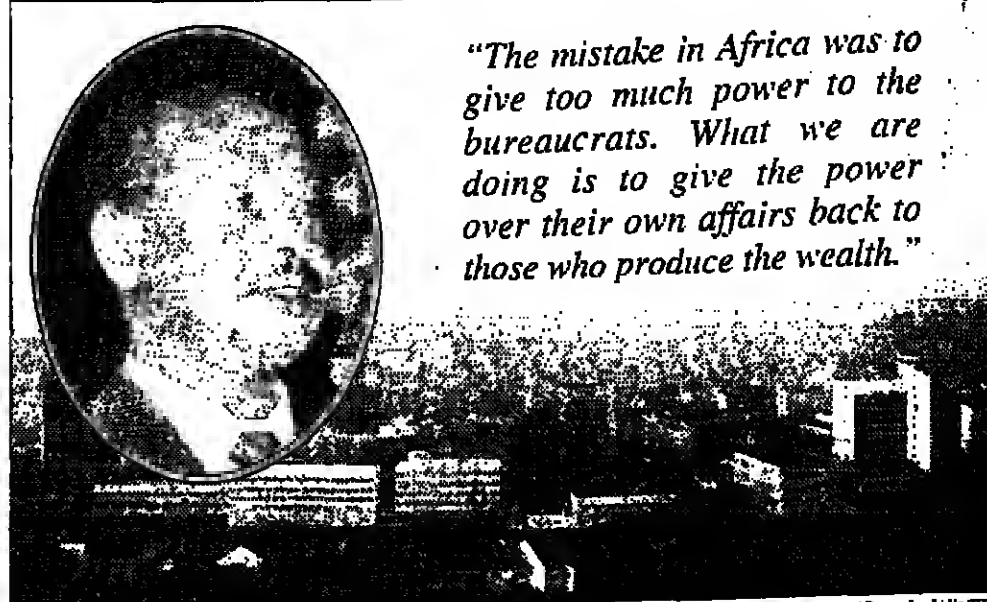
However, his apparent inability to build up personalities who could take over after him and to delegate responsibility to his cabinet worries these observers. If General Museveni sticks to his promise of retiring from politics in 1999, the NRM could unravel and leave

a dangerous power vacuum, analysts warn.

They predict that only by transforming the NRM from a movement to a political party that can compete in elections can General Museveni retain stability without compromising democracy.

The president vehemently disagrees. "It is the individuals who should govern themselves, not gangs or groups or whatever you call them," he said. "Let us go back to the individual and see how he wants to be governed. That is what democracy is all about."

JON LIDÉN, a journalist based in Hong Kong, frequently writes about developing nations.



General Yoweri Museveni, the president, inset; Kampala's modern skyline.

Economic Medicine With Asian Flavor

KAMPALA, Uganda — Asked whether he was trying to apply the economic model that has brought rapid growth to countries such as Thailand and Malaysia to Uganda, Yoweri Museveni demurs.

"I don't know very well the Asian model. I never bothered to study it very closely," the president said in an interview.

"What I can tell you is our own analysis. There are three groups of people in our society: There are those who produce wealth. Then there are those who record wealth, and those who just spend the wealth of other people's production. The mistake in Africa was to give too much power to the recorders, the bureaucrats. This can lead to great distortions. What we are doing is to give (the power over their own affairs) back to those who produce the wealth."

For all his professed ignorance of Asian conditions, General Museveni is administering to Uganda an economic medicine similar to the one that has brought high growth to Southeast Asia and is bailing Vietnam and China through the painful transition from communism to a market economy. By reining in the money supply,

cutting subsidies, limiting government spending, recognizing the private sector as the engine of the economy and encouraging foreign investment, the president has jolted Uganda into a reform process only equaled in Africa by Ghana.

The country's GDP has grown an average of 5.5 percent over the last seven years with industry growing an average 14 percent annually. Inflation was brought down from 66 percent in 1992 to nil by the end of 1993, when a drought caused prices to rise again by 12 to 14 percent. The shilling, having been made fully convertible, has stabilized at around 1,000 per dollar, and has even appreciated enough over the last few months so that exporters are getting worried.

The government increased revenue collection by a third in the last financial year and reduced spending slightly, which made for a reduction in the budget deficit to 9.7 percent of GDP when foreign aid was excluded.

More tangible proof of a revived economy can be seen in Kampala, where new buildings are going up and old factories are putting glass in their windows and painting their walls. Shops are opening and the

range of products available is increasing.

For a country whose per capita GDP shrank by about 2.4 percent a year between 1965 and 1990, the signs of progress have created an optimism among people in the cities that has taken on a self-fulfilling effect.

"There are hundreds of opportunities now," heaped Frank Naggenda, a Ugandan businessman who returned from exile in Sweden to set up a trading operation two years ago. "This place can only become better."

Uganda has established a secretariat to administer the sales of most major nationalized industries. According to the minister of works, transport and communications, Ruhakana Rugunda, the government is planning to sell off its telecommunications interests before the end of next year.

But economists and aid officials say the reforms still have a ways to go.

"The World Bank is not saying Uganda is a success," cautioned Brian Falconer, the bank's representative in Kampala. "The country is moving down a path of reform and is showing good results in a short period of time. But unless the poverty issue is addressed, there will be no success."

Nearly 90 percent of Ugandans live in rural areas, and so far, the reforms have made most people in the countryside poorer. Unless this changes over the next few years, the country's momentum may falter and it could start sliding backwards, Mr. Falconer and other aid officials warn.

As an agricultural country, Uganda is vulnerable to swings in commodity prices and the weather. Although rich in hydroelectric power potential, Uganda is landlocked and transportation costs are high, preventing it from becoming an industrial exporter of any size. Its hope lies in developing high-revenue cash crops and increasing its ability to process the country's agricultural and mineral resources. Tourism is also expected to become a major revenue-earner.

With most of its middle class either killed or driven into exile and the education system only beginning to recover after years of neglect, the human resource base is small. Executives complain that finding good mid-level staff is hard.

The AIDS epidemic is further weakening the country's

ability to rebuild. Nearly 10 percent of Uganda's 18 million citizens are HIV positive, and an estimated 880,000 people will have died of AIDS by 1998.

In the northwestern part of the country, a ragtag band of rebels has killed a number of people and has gotten hold of land mines, preventing aid officials from going there. The result is that large areas of the poorest part of the country are not receiving the aid they greatly need.

But donors, hard-pressed for success stories from Africa, are nonetheless backing Uganda. At a conference in July, the country asked for \$515 million in aid and received pledges of \$820 million from 23 different donors. Donors applauded the government's success in cutting the number of government agencies from 38 to 21 and reducing the number of civil servants from 320,000 to 170,000, as well as being on track in its demobilization program which will have reduced the armed forces by 50,000 next year.

Though it is welcome relief in building of the economy, the aid should worry the government in the long run. Foreign aid amounts to around 60 percent of the 1994-95 budget revenue, causing widespread worry among Ugandans that the country is in practice being run by the World Bank, the IMF and donor nations.

There are also complaints against the fairly brutal monetary policy the World Bank and the IMF are seen to impose.

With interest rates of around 20 percent and a national savings rate of 5 percent of GDP, investors have problems financing their projects.

Currently, General Museveni spends much of his energy convincing foreigners that Uganda is the right place for their money. Over the last few months, he has traveled to the United States, Scandinavia, Japan and India, promoting investment. With disasters such as Rwanda, Somalia and Angola dominating news about Africa, it takes some time to win over industrialists, admitted the chairman of the Uganda Investment Authority, A.B. Abaliwano, but he is convinced that foreign investors will realize the potential of Uganda. He cites the country's agriculture, power reserves and good climate. Jon Lidén



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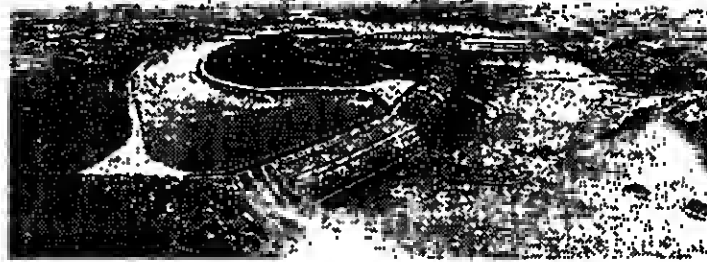


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Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock **\$g**

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Y TRADE, DOHA. HONG KONG: SINCOOP
A: TRABERT & HOFFER, CHICAGO

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一、關於我國經濟建設的方針。我國經濟建設的方針，是發展生產，繁榮經濟，改善民生，增加就業，穩定物價，保障糧食，發展交通，加強國防。

二、關於我國經濟建設的任務。我國經濟建設的任務，是發展農業，發展工業，發展交通，發展商業，發展金融，發展教育，發展文化，發展衛生，發展體育，發展藝術，發展科學，發展技術，發展人才，發展知識，發展智慧，發展力量，發展勇氣，發展毅力，發展信心，發展希望，發展理想，發展目標，發展方向，發展道路，發展前途，發展未來。

三、關於我國經濟建設的步驟。我國經濟建設的步驟，是第一步，發展農業，第二步，發展工業，第三步，發展交通，第四步，發展商業，第五步，發展金融，第六步，發展教育，第七步，發展文化，第八步，發展衛生，第九步，發展體育，第十步，發展藝術，第十一步，發展科學，第十二步，發展技術，第十三步，發展人才，第十四步，發展知識，第十五步，發展智慧，第十六步，發展力量，第十七步，發展勇氣，第十八步，發展毅力，第十九步，發展信心，第二十步，發展希望，第二十一步，發展理想，第二十二步，發展目標，第二十三步，發展方向，第二十四步，發展道路，第二十五步，發展前途，第二十六步，發展未來。

四、關於我國經濟建設的保證。我國經濟建設的保證，是黨的领导，人民的參與，國家的支持，社會的協助，家庭的關懷，個人的努力，團結一致，同心協力，共赴前程，共創美好未來。

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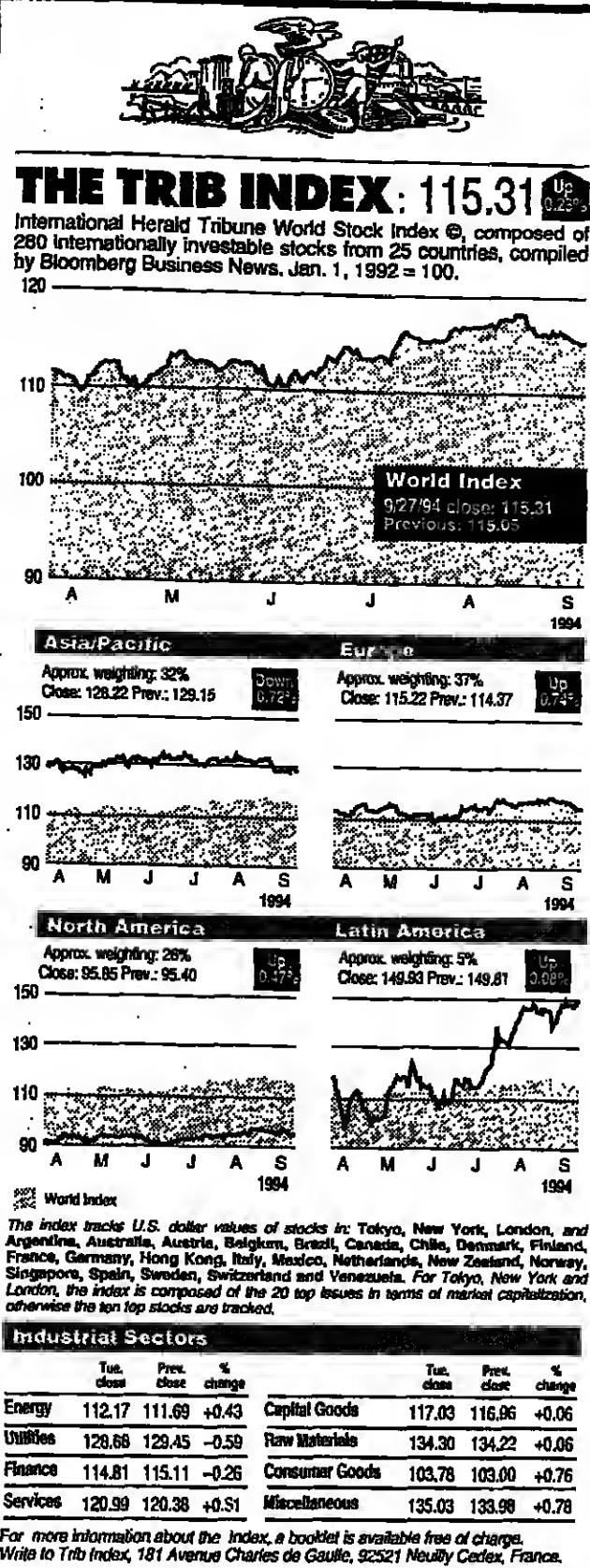
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Continued on Page 16

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Lyonnais Pays for Loan Risk

Loss for Half Hits 4.5 Billion Francs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Crédit Lyonnais said Tuesday its losses grew in the first half of 1994, but it failed to unveil an expected government rescue package.

The first-half loss grew to 4.5 billion French francs (\$850 million), because of 8.9 billion francs set aside for risky loans.

The state-controlled lender, the largest European bank, delayed the planned issuance of its results last week because of the large provisions. A source at Crédit Lyonnais said there was a dispute between it and the state about French aid for the bank.

Net provisions totaled 8.9 billion francs, up 26.5 percent from a year earlier, when the bank set aside 7.03 billion.

The provisions announced on Tuesday included 4.8 billion for covering risks involved in "exceptional situations," which include the Alfas Finance unit and Société de Banque Occidentale.

Earlier this year, Crédit Lyonnais agreed with the government to move 43 billion francs of problem loans into a new company created for that purpose.

But for the first half of 1994, the bank's auditors demanded new provisions.

The loss in the first half of last year was 1.05 billion francs.

The bank said first-half revenue was down 9.1 percent without providing figures, while gross operating profit was 5 billion francs, down 27 percent.

Despite the poor result, Crédit Lyonnais said it expected its 1994 loss to be lower than the record 6.9 billion francs in 1993.

"These results could appear bad on the face of it, but for the first time since I came here I believe we're seeing the light at the end of the tunnel, which is the first sign of hope," said Jean Peyrelevade, the chairman. (AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters, AFX)

Better Ford Ideas Get Jaguar Racing Back to the Black

By Warren Brown
Washington Post Service

Rumors of profit have replaced rumors of demise at Jaguar Cars Inc., the British luxury automaker, that was struggling when Ford Motor Co. took it over five years ago.

Jaguar executives hinted that the company would move into the black soon, perhaps by the end of 1995. Industry analysts agreed.

Jaguar is gaining in sales and customer esteem and is gaining ground in quality ratings, rivaling Mercedes-Benz, BMW and Volvo.

A Jaguar success would be a big plus for Ford, which bought the company for \$2.5 billion in 1989. Ford has since sunk \$1.5 billion more into the operation, with most of that money going for a new assembly plant in Britain and into new models.

[Jaguar on Wednesday was to launch its most extensively redesigned sedan in almost a decade, Bloomberg Business News reported from Coventry, England. The new XJ-6 and XJ-12 will sport double headlights and a narrow grill that harkens back to the British carmaker's glory days.]

Without Ford's investment, and without the new designs, "We would have been bankrupt out of business," said Michael H. Dale, president of Jaguar Cars North America.

Ford bought Jaguar to acquire a prestigious luxury nameplate, which the U.S. company believed it needed to compete globally against Daimler-Benz AG, Bayerische Motoren Werke AG and Toyota Motor Corp.'s Lexus automobiles. But when Ford executives passed through Jaguar's corporate doors, they found an unmitigated disaster, Mr. Dale said.

"We had a plant that was old and second-rate, even compared to the plants that were built in its day," he said. "We had virtually had no quality controls. We were inefficient and costly. The Ford money was essential."

But "as important as the money was," Mr. Dale said, "the most important thing we got from Ford was brainpower."

Michael H. Dale, president of Jaguar Cars North America.

Fed Holds Rates Steady As Gold Rises Over \$400

By Keith Bradsher
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. central bank left interest rates unchanged on Tuesday, triggering inflation fears that pushed the price of gold above \$400 an ounce and weighed upon the dollar.

But the consensus of financial economists Tuesday was that the policy-setting Federal Reserve Board's chairman, Alan Greenspan, would raise rates again before the committee next meets on Nov. 15, particularly if government economic data released in the next six weeks shows signs of incipient inflation.

The Fed issued only a terse statement after Tuesday's meeting. "The FOMC meeting ended at 1 P.M.," the statement said. "There will be no further announcements."

A virtually identical statement followed the committee's meeting in early July. The committee members also chose then to leave short-term interest rates unchanged while giving Mr. Greenspan explicit permission to raise them during the following weeks if he wished.

Mr. Greenspan did not do so, and the committee raised short-term interest rates by half a percentage point at the following meeting on Aug. 16. Today's meeting was the first since then.

The central bank has raised rates repeatedly because of concerns that inflation, now running at slightly less than 3 percent a year for consumer prices, may rise soon. Some members of the FOMC fear higher inflation may lie in the future because the nation's factories are operating closer to full capacity than they have in five years, which could lead people to start bidding up the prices of scarce labor and materials.

Other members of the committee worry that the Fed may have supplied too much credit to the nation's banks last year, increasing the amount of money in circulation and allowing Americans to bid up the price of gold and commodities. Both methods of analysis have produced similar conclusions in Fed officials that interest rates should rise.

On Tuesday, gold futures for December delivery on the Commodity Exchange in New York rose \$3.60 an ounce, to \$401.40. That was the highest close for an most-active contract since August 1993.

"[The spike in gold shows] that some people think the Fed isn't doing enough to fight inflation," David Durst, a currency-options trader at Bear, Stearns & Co., told Reuters.

The central bankers who look at capacity limits — a group that is widely believed to include Mr. Greenspan and Alan S. Blinder, the vice chairman — may have looked at figures released today by the Conference Board as evidence that the economy is not going to over-

See MARKETS, Page 14

Metallgesellschaft Shares Sink

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Stock in Metallgesellschaft AG has plunged 20.5 percent in two days as investors' fears widened over a reported investigation into the role played by Germany's biggest bank in the near-collapse of the metals and mining company.

Meanwhile, shares in Deutsche Bank, which was Metallgesellschaft's largest shareholder and creditor, have dropped 2.7 percent since Friday, double the Frankfurt market's overall decline.

Metallgesellschaft shares closed at 118.50 DM on Tuesday after falling 15.8 DM on Monday and 11.70 DM on Tuesday. The shares had been quoted at 450 DM last November before the crisis broke.

Deutsche Bank closed at 687.50 DM on Tuesday, off 19 DM from Friday.

Investigations have been conducted recently by the New York County District Attorney's office into the activities of Metallgesellschaft Corp., the company's U.S. unit. According to unconfirmed reports, Deutsche Bank's U.S. unit is being investigated for allegedly being involved in the management of Metallgesellschaft's oil business, an activity that would be illegal under U.S. banking law.

"We have not been made aware that we are being investigated by the DA's office," said Christina Allaire, a spokeswoman for Deutsche Bank of North America.

In addition, two U.S. economists, Merton H. Miller and Steve H. Hanke, recently said in published reports that panic-induced actions by supervisors had made matters worse for Metallgesellschaft after it lost 2.3 billion DM on oil futures contracts when the oil price turned against the company's bet. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

Campaigners Target Banks

Germany's powerful banks came under fire from the country's main political parties on Tuesday and the opposition Social Democrats pledged to clip their wings if they win an election on Oct. 16, Reuters reported from Bonn.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl said he took seriously the complaints of small companies that big banks were too powerful, while Mr. Kohl's coalition partners, the Free Democrats, said bank representation on company boards should be limited.

MEDIA MARKETS

Turner's NBC Frustrations

By Edmund L. Andrews
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Ted Turner lost his temper Tuesday, confirming in an angry speech here that he wants to buy the NBC television network and then complaining that Time Warner Inc. — one of his biggest investors and a rival bidder for NBC — would not let him do it.

"They're holding me back, and it just isn't right," Mr. Turner, chairman of Turner Broadcasting Corp., said. "I want to be able to play in the big game."

By turns irascible, petulant and even unprintable, Mr. Turner unleashed his fusillade at a luncheon speech before the National Press Club with his wife, the actress Jane Fonda, sitting a few feet away.

The cable-television entrepreneur said Time Warner was using a covenant in its investment contract with Turner Broadcasting to veto his pursuit of NBC and accused the media conglomerate of merely trying to give itself a clear field to bid.

Mr. Turner also said that he had assembled a \$5 billion offer for NBC a year ago, but that the network's owner, General Electric Co., would not begin discussions unless he could first win permission from "my handlers."

Tuesday's outburst apparently came after lengthy private arguments between Mr. Turner and Time Warner's management. Time Warner has been widely reported as offering to buy NBC from General Electric for \$5 billion. Time Warner now owns about 20 percent of Turner Broadcasting, an investment stake second only to that of Tele-Communications Inc. of Denver.

Both companies have veto power over any major investment decisions by Mr. Turner, though Turner executives said the company had not had a similar argument with Tele-Communications.

Time Warner, which has not yet confirmed that it is even negotiating with General Electric, refused to comment on Mr. Turner's remarks.

Speaking to the National Press Club, occasionally bawling in anger, Mr. Turner's off-the-cuff comments were one of the rare times when any bidder has talked in public about attempts to buy a major broadcast network.

Mr. Turner's main complaint was that Time Warner had a conflict of interest, putting its own strategic interests ahead of other shareholders in Turner.

"They said the network business is a lousy business, that you don't want to go into it," he recounted. "But now they're trying to get into it themselves. That's O.K. I just want to be free to negotiate with them too."

At one point, Mr. Turner began describing the ritual of female genital mutilation in some Muslim countries and told the audience that Time Warner was in some sense doing the same thing to him.

He also threatened to take legal action against Time Warner if the two companies did not resolve the dispute peacefully. "I haven't filed a complaint with the Justice Department, and I haven't filed a complaint at the FCC," he said, but added "yet."

Mr. Turner's passion for a network has long been known. In the mid-1980s he made a run at CBS but was rebuffed, and the network was later acquired by Laurence Tisch.

Prince Walid Taking Stake In 4 Seasons

Bloomberg Business News

TORONTO — Four Seasons Hotels Inc. said Tuesday that Prince Walid bin Talal bin Abdulaziz of Saudi Arabia had agreed to acquire 25 percent of the hotel chain, marking the first step toward relinquishing control by the chain's chairman, Isadore Sharp.

The agreement was valued at \$165 million Canadian dollars (\$122 million).

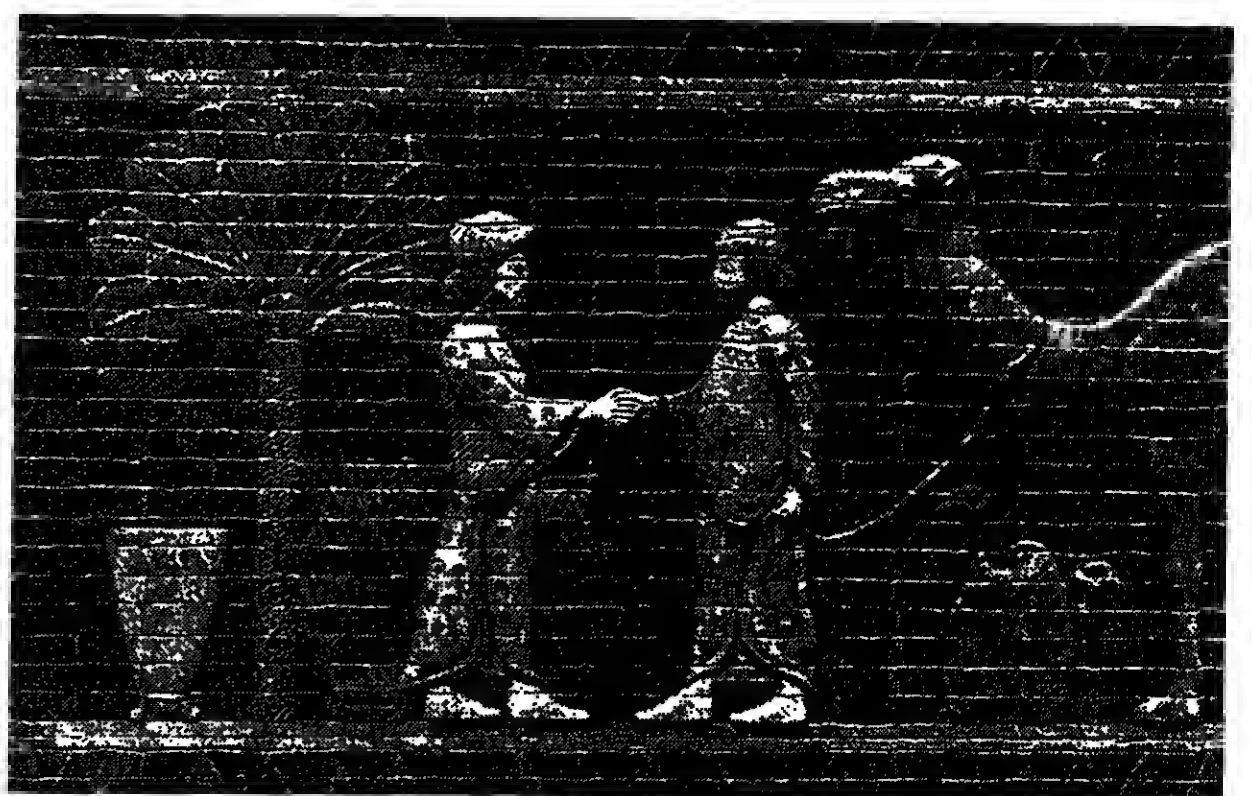
The prince, whose holdings include interests in Citicorp and Saks Fifth Avenue, also agreed to pay \$35 million Canadian dollars for a quarter of Mr. Sharp's personal stake in Four Seasons and provide about \$100 million to finance the company's expansion plans.

The agreements, valued at \$22 a share, would reduce Mr. Sharp's voting interest to about 65 percent from about 80 percent, according to H. Roger Garland, executive vice president of the luxury-hotel company.

Mr. Sharp said the agreements with the prince "will help ensure access to significant capital and accelerate our growth plans globally."

Four Seasons has 44 properties in 19 countries, including recently opened hotels in Mexico City and Singapore.

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	\$	£	DM	FF	Lira	Yen	CS	Peso	
Amsterdam	1.74	2.27	1.72	0.201	0.1114	—	5.48	1.52	1.34
Brexit	31.75	26.25	26.25	4.815	2.045	—	24.85	1.54	1.51
Frankfurt	1.65	2.40	—	0.209	0.1114	—	5.48	1.52	1.34
London (n)	1.25	—	2.40	0.217	0.1114	—	5.48	1.52	1.34
Madrid	164.54	262.91	262.91	26.25	4.815	—	24.85	1.54	1.51
Milan	1.65	2.40	—	0.209	0.1114	—	5.48	1.52	1.34
New York (n)	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	5.26	8.35	8.35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	14.3	15.24	15.24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkey	1.34	1.87	1.87	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	1.75	2.27	2.27	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 USD	1.22	0.64	0.64	0.017	0.008	—	—	—	—
1 DM	1.42	0.68	0.68	0.023	0.011	—	—	—	—

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU		
1 month	4 1/4-5 1/4	4 1/4-5 1/4	3 1/4-4 1/4	3 1/4-4 1/4	3 1/4-4 1/4	2 1/2-3 1/2	5 1/2-6 1/2		
3 months	3 1/4-4 1/4	3 1/4-4 1/4	3 1/4-4 1/4	3 1/4-4 1/4	3 1/4-4 1/4	2 1/2-3 1/2	5 1/2-6 1/2		
6 months	3 1/4-4 1/4	3 1/4-4 1/4	3 1/4-4 1/4	3 1/4-4 1/4	3 1/4-4 1/4	2 1/2-3 1/2	5 1/2-6 1/2		
1 year	3 1/4-4 1/4	3 1/4-4 1/4	3 1/4-4 1/4	3 1/4-4 1/4	3 1/4-4 1/4	2 1/2-3 1/2	5 1/2-6 1/2		

Key Money Rates									
	Close	Prev.	Britain						
Discount rate	4.00	4.00	Bank base rate	5 1/2	5 1/2				
Prime rate	7 1/2	7 1/2	Call money	5 1/2	5 1/2				
Federal funds	4 1/4	4 1/4	1-month interbank	5 1/2	5 1/2				
3-month CDs	4.55	4.55	3-month interbank	5 1/2	5 1/2				
Comm. paper 180 days	5.40	5.37	6-month interbank	5 1/2	5 1/2				
3-month Treasury bill	4.68	4.70	1-year interbank	5 1/2	5 1/2				
1-year Treasury bill	5.54	5.57	10-year GAT	6 1/2	6 1/2				
5-year Treasury note	6.68	6.65							
10-year Treasury note	7.22	7.19							
30-year Treasury bond	7.25	7.22							
10-year Treasury note	7.40	7.38							
30-year Treasury bond	7.84	7.80							
Merrill Lynch 30-year Treasury	4.07	4.07							

United States									
	Close	Prev.	Britain						
Discount rate	4.00	4.00	Bank base rate	5 1/2	5 1/2				
Prime rate	7 1/2	7 1/2	Call money	5 1/2	5 1/2				
Federal funds	4 1/4	4 1/4	1-month interbank	5 1/2	5 1/2				
3-month CDs	4.55	4.55	3-month interbank	5 1/2	5 1/2				
Comm. paper 180 days	5.40	5.37	6-month interbank	5 1/2	5 1/2				
3-month Treasury bill	4.68	4.70	1-year interbank	5 1/2	5 1/2				
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10-year Treasury note	7.40	7.38							
30-year Treasury bond	7.84	7.80							
Merrill Lynch 30-year Treasury	4.07	4.07							

Other Dollar Values									
	Per \$	Per £	Per DM	Per FF	Per Lira	Per Yen	Per CS	Per Peso	
Canada	0.69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	6.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	1.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	2.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	14.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	166.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	1.34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	1.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taiwan	2.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UK	0.69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
US	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Germany	1.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavia	2.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Forward Rates									
	30-day	60-day	90-day	180-day	360-day	1-year	2-year	3-year	5-year
Canada	0.69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	6.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	1.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	2.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	14.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	166.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	1.34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	1.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taiwan	2.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UK	0.69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
US	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Germany	1.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavia	2.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Today's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to
the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect
late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld		

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td> <td>12 Month</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Stock</td> <td>Div<td>Yld</td><td>PE</td><td>100s</td></td>	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td>	Yld	PE	100s
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td> <td>12 Month</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Stock</td> <td>Div<td>Yld</td><td>PE</td><td>100s</td></td>	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td>	Yld	PE	100s
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td> <td>12 Month</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Stock</td> <td>Div<td>Yld</td><td>PE</td><td>100s</td></td>	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td>	Yld	PE	100s
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td> <td>12 Month</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Stock</td> <td>Div<td>Yld</td><td>PE</td><td>100s</td></td>	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td>	Yld	PE	100s
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td> <td>12 Month</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Stock</td> <td>Div<td>Yld</td><td>PE</td><td>100s</td></td>	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td>	Yld	PE	100s
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td> <td>12 Month</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Stock</td> <td>Div<td>Yld</td><td>PE</td><td>100s</td></td>	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td>	Yld	PE	100s
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td> <td>12 Month</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Stock</td> <td>Div<td>Yld</td><td>PE</td><td>100s</td></td>	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td>	Yld	PE	100s
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td> <td>12 Month</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Stock</td> <td>Div<td>Yld</td><td>PE</td><td>100s</td></td>	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td>	Yld	PE	100s
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td> <td>12 Month</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Stock</td> <td>Div<td>Yld</td><td>PE</td><td>100s</td></td>	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td>	Yld	PE	100s
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td> <td>12 Month</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Stock</td> <td>Div<td>Yld</td><td>PE</td><td>100s</td></td>	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td>	Yld	PE	100s
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td> <td>12 Month</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Stock</td> <td>Div<td>Yld</td><td>PE</td><td>100s</td></td>	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td>	Yld	PE	100s
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td> <td>12 Month</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Stock</td> <td>Div<td>Yld</td><td>PE</td><td>100s</td></td>	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td>	Yld	PE	100s
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td> <td>12 Month</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Stock</td> <td>Div<td>Yld</td><td>PE</td><td>100s</td></td>	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td>	Yld	PE	100s
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td> <td>12 Month</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Stock</td> <td>Div<td>Yld</td><td>PE</td><td>100s</td></td>	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td>	Yld	PE	100s
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td> <td>12 Month</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Stock</td> <td>Div<td>Yld</td><td>PE</td><td>100s</td></td>	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td>	Yld	PE	100s
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td> <td>12 Month</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Stock</td> <td>Div<td>Yld</td><td>PE</td><td>100s</td></td>	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td>	Yld	PE	100s
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td> <td>12 Month</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Stock</td> <td>Div<td>Yld</td><td>PE</td><td>100s</td></td>	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td>	Yld	PE	100s
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td> <td>PE</td> <td>100s</td> <td>12 Month</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Stock</td> <td>Div<td>Yld</td></td>	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div <td>Yld</td>	Yld		

12 Month															12 Month														
High Low Stock															High Low Stock														
Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s					
104	1.04	21	3	110	91	104	41	1.04	21	3	110	91	104	41	1.04	21	3	110	91	104	41	1.04	21	3	110				
52	1.04	21	3	110	91	104	41	1.04	21	3	110	91	104	41	1.04	21	3	110	91	104	41	1.04	21	3	110				
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s
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INTRODUCTION OF SYNCHRONOUS DIGITAL HIERARCHY EQUIPMENT IN HUNGARY

Prequalification Notice to Prospective Suppliers
The Hungarian Telecommunications Co. Ltd. (HTC) is to introduce Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH) equipment families in the Hungarian telecommunications network. Suppliers will be selected from among qualified bidders invited by HTC to participate in 2 tenders planned to be issued in the near future.

- The tenders will cover two projects, to be implemented in 1995 and 1996.
- SDH Development of the Budapest Trunk Network (with approximately 30 nodes), and
 - SDH Development of the Hungarian Backbone Network (with approximately 50 nodes, and all major international links)

Both projects will cover complete, integrated SDH networks, consisting of

- cross-connect equipment,
- point-to-point transmission links, and
- self-healing optical rings.

Suppliers' responsibilities will include the implementation design, manufacture, supply, delivery, installation, commissioning, and system integration of the equipment of the SDH network and will exclude the existing infrastructure, such as installation of optical cables, microwave towers, power supplies, etc.

At network nodes the following equipment shall be installed for the individual projects:

SDH Development of the Budapest Trunk Network	SDH Development of the Hungarian Backbone Network
- STM-1, and STM-4 add/drop and terminal multiplexers.	- STM-1, and STM-4 add/drop and terminal multiplexers
- STM-16 optical line systems (line multiplexers).	- STM-16 optical line systems (line multiplexers regenerators).
- STM-1 microwave systems,	- STM-1 microwave systems.
- DXC 4/1 cross-connects	- DXC 4/1 cross-connects
	- DXC 4/4 cross-connects.
- NE management software	- NE management software

Original equipment manufacturers who wish to be considered for prequalification for any of the above explained tenders are invited to submit a capability statement, addressing the questions below. In case of

- a main contractor with sub-contractors, or
- a consortium,

all companies (including sub-contractors or consortium members) shall submit the applicable statements and evidences according to their planned responsibilities in frame of the project targeted.

Applicants shall acknowledge that in case of successful qualification they are supposed to participate in the tender with the same sub-contractors or consortium members qualified by HTC for the relevant project. Although at the time of tendering bidders will be allowed to make minor changes concerning their actual partners and their responsibilities, HTC shall have the right to refuse any sub-supplier, sub-contractor or consortium member not approved in the course of the prequalification.

Documentary Evidences	Minimum Criteria
Company profile including type and size of the company, and consolidated financial statements (balance sheets and statements of income) for the last 3 years.	minimum annual turnover: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- in case of a single supplier, main contractor or consortium leader: an equivalent of 50 million US\$- in case of equipment sub-suppliers or consortium members: an equivalent of 15 million US\$- in case of sub-contractors (for installation, etc.) an equivalent of 5 million US\$

Details of at least 3 similar SDH projects completed or currently being implemented

- each project shall be described, and reference letters signed by the customers shall be attached (with a certified English translation, if necessary)
- each project value shall be at least 3 million US\$.
- the value of the bidder's own SDH equipment shall represent at least 1.0 million US\$ for each project (in case of other companies participating under the bidder's control)
- all companies involved shall submit a statement that they are capable of arranging a visit by HTC to any site of the documented reference projects

List of telecommunications authorities which have already approved the offered SDH equipment

- approval certificates from at least 2 (two) authorities for each equipment category shall be submitted, with certified English translation, if necessary

List of other vendors, if any, whose devices the bidder (as a main contractor or the leading party of a consortium) intends to integrate with his own equipment for the relevant tender

- authorisation by the vendors,
- attachment of the vendors' capability statement in response to all the applicable requirements stipulated in this table
- a realistic allocation of responsibilities among the partners

Description of the project management methods and tools

- demonstrated ability to efficiently and reasonably manage, monitor and administer all activities, including the control of sub-contractors or consortium members.

Technical brochures

- compliance with the relevant European standards and recommendations
- approval by the Hungarian Telecommunications Inspectorate, or willingness to obtain the same in case of contract award

Description of the current network management system applied for the SDH equipment

- a declaration stating that as soon as the relevant international standards are set up, the company will develop a centralised network management system, capable of interworking with other SDH equipment

Development history and planned future developments of the SDH equipment

- a well thought out development strategy, targeting totally own manufacture of all equipment in the near future.

Only those companies and/or groups of companies will be qualified to participate in the coming tender who have met the above minimum criteria. Separate prequalification materials shall be submitted for the two tenders. Prequalification materials shall be received, before 4:00 p.m. on 18th October 1994, at the following address:

Inteltrade Co. Ltd, Mr. Zoltán Kecsks, Deputy Head of Procurement Dept. Budapest, Medve u. 25-29, 1027 Hungary
Tel.: +361-201-0045, -0054 - Fax: +361-201-0017, -0008

Prequalification materials shall be submitted in 5 (five) copies in English for each of the targeted projects. In case of reference letters or other attachments written in other languages a certified English translation shall also be enclosed.

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Syria: 0800 867 8079
Iraq: 0800 867 8079
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ICI and Enichem To Float Stake In Vinyl Firm

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Imperial Chemical Industries PLC and Enichem SpA said they would sell a 60 percent stake in their joint venture, EVC International NV, the largest vinyl business in Europe, through a Dutch public offering this year.

ICI and Enichem said they would raise as much as 700 million guilders (\$400 million) by selling a majority of EVC, which the British and Italian chemical makers formed eight years ago.

The sale would reduce the partners' exposure to the fluctuation of prices for EVC's commodity plastics, especially poly-

vinyl chloride, its primary product, analysts said.

They also said the move was part of ICI's strategy to move out of commodity chemicals businesses. Last year ICI sold its fibers business to Du Pont of the US, and its polypropylene capacity to BASF of Germany.

The proposed flotation would be undertaken through an offering to Dutch and international investors, with a full listing on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, ICI said.

An EVC spokesman said the flotation would begin at the end of October and would be completed by the end of the year.

The offering will comprise new shares to be issued by EVC and existing shares to be sold by ICI and Enichem.

Following the offering, the combined shareholding of ICI and Enichem in EVC will be approximately 40 percent, before exercise of any overallment option, ICI said.

"EVC has taken a lot of time and money, and it's been a recession-hit business," said Martin Evans, a chemical industry analyst at Hoare Govett Ltd. ICI, the world's fourth-largest chemical company, said the sale was likely to result in a charge against its fourth-quarter earnings of about £125 million (\$197 million).

The charge, which was not expected by analysts, will reflect the reduced value of its stake in the vinyl joint venture. "I wouldn't expect the market to react much to the charge," said John Doree, a chemical analyst at Robert Fleming Securities. "This is a very asset-rich company."

Prices for polyvinyl chloride, used in plastic pipes, fell nearly 50 percent during Europe's recession between 1989 and 1993. Since then, prices have rebounded on strong industrial demand and a shortage of supply.

EVC lost 111 million guilders in 1993. But in the first half of this year, the company posted an operating profit of 43 million guilders on sales of 1.2 billion guilders. (Bloomberg, AFP)

Unemployment Settles In Europe's Jobless Ailing Amid Recovery

By Richard W. Stevenson

New York Times Service

MADRID — After suffering the ravages of the deep European recession, the Spanish economy is perking up and should grow at a reasonable rate over the next several years.

Exports are surging. Corporate profits are improving. Inflation is under control. But none of that means much to Soledad Arevalo Sastré. She recently lost her job as a history and geography teacher, has little hope of finding a new one and is living on unemployment insurance. She does not expect the economic recovery to change the outlook for her or for most of the 3.7 million other Spaniards who are out of work, a staggering 24.3 percent of the work force.

"I have absolutely no idea what will happen to them or to me and my life," said Miss Arevalo, a 35-year-old Madrid resident. "The world is changing too fast."

Across Western Europe the recovery is gathering steam, bringing an end to one of the bleakest economic periods in the region since World War II.

But for the European Union's 20 million unemployed people — 10.8 percent of the work force — the rebound is only confirming what many of them had feared and what economists had been predicting: that their plight will not end with the recession.

Instead, the jobless are beginning to understand what analysts mean by "structural" unemployment, the kind that will not be swept away by a cyclical economic improvement. Like Miss Arevalo, they are at risk of being caught permanently among an array of problems that are much discussed but difficult to solve.

There is an intensifying worldwide industrial competition that has been forcing companies to pare their work forces. There is the high cost of employing workers in Europe, where businesses foot much of the bill for generous social welfare programs. There are Europe's rigid labor laws, which inhibit business expansion by making it expensive and difficult for employers to hire and dismiss workers.

"Economic growth will play a part in reducing unemployment," said a recent report from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, a research group based in Paris that is financed by the largest industrial democracies. "But beyond the cyclical component of unemployment is a structural element that persists even in recovery," the report said. "This is harder to reduce and is even more troubling."

Nowhere is the problem more troubling than in Spain, and nowhere are the difficulties of solving it more clear.

Although the figure appears to be inflated to an unknown extent by fraudulent claims from people who are working in undocumented jobs, Spain's jobless rate is by far Western Europe's highest. The country's Socialist-led

government has tried to address the problem with an ambitious package of labor laws that went into effect earlier this year. Among the changes, the laws make it easy for employers to hire temporary workers and to pay them, in some cases, less than the minimum wage.

Economists said the laws appeared to be spurring the creation of jobs. But they said some of the jobs might be coming at the expense of permanent, better-paid employment for other workers. In any case, they said, Spain has so far shown little ability to create or attract new jobs in industries with bright futures like technology.

"Although the labor-market reforms are helping the Spanish economy to create more jobs with low growth, unemployment rates are going to stay high for some time," said

The problem is acute in Spain, which has changed its laws to boost employment. But little improvement in the jobless rate is expected.

Sonsolles Gallego Herrero, an economist with Analistas Financieros Internacionales, a consulting firm in Madrid. "Things will improve next year, but not substantially."

A recent forecast by NatWest Markets in London projected Spain's unemployment rate would decline only marginally, to 23.9 percent next year and 23.3 percent in 1996.

While the jobless rates in the rest of Europe are not so high, the projected improvement over the next few years is equally slight. According to NatWest, France's unemployment rate will decline to 11.9 percent in 1996 from its average level for this year of 12.5 percent.

Over the same period, Italy's rate will drop to 10.7 percent from 10.9 percent. In Western Germany, joblessness is projected to fall from 8.3 percent this year to 7.6 percent in 1996.

Europe has remained calm at least in part, economists said, because unemployment benefits are generous. They start at \$470 a month in Spain for a single person and go up to more than double that for a worker with two or more children. They generally continue, in some form, for as long as workers remain jobless.

What progress there has been in battling unemployment has come largely as a result of deregulating the labor force. The need for such steps has gained widespread acceptance, even among Socialists such as Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain, who pushed a package of changes through Parliament last year despite strong opposition from his party's left wing and from the country's trade unions.

Net Surges At Telecom Of Italy

Bloomberg Business News

ROME — Telecom Italia SpA, Italy's state-owned telecommunications company, said greatly reduced costs of debt service and increased sales resulted in a 119 percent rise in pretax operating profit for the first half of 1994.

Telecom Italia was created July 27 through the merger of five smaller telecommunications companies.

When comparison figures are used, they refer to first-half 1993 figures of Sip SpA, which accounts for 90 percent of Telecom Italia business.

Pretax operating profit for the first half rose 119 percent to 2.174 trillion lire (\$1.4 billion) compared to the same period last year, mainly due to a reduction in Telecom's interest payments on debt, the company said. Interest payments decreased 38.2 percent, to 757.7 billion lire.

Sales increased 25 percent, to 14.2 trillion lire. Operating profit before taxes and interest payments was 7.9 trillion lire.

Merger Set in Peru

The Spanish-owned telephone companies Entel Peru SA and Compania Peruana de Telefonos SA will merge by the end of the year, Reuters reported from Lima.

Telefonos de España SA acquired a controlling stake in both companies by paying \$2 billion in a privatization auction in February.

Canal Plus Buys Stake in Vox

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GUTERSLOH, Germany — Canal Plus SA, the French cable-television company, agreed to take a 24.9 percent stake in Vox, the troubled German broadcaster. Financial details were not disclosed.

Vox was threatened with bankruptcy before News Corp. bought a 49.9 percent stake in the company in July.

The channel is 24.9 percent held by a unit of Bertelsmann AG. (Reuters, AFP)

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2300	2400	2200
2200	2300	2100
2100	2200	2000
2000	2100	1900
1900	2000	1800
1800	1900	1700
1700	1800	1600
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-9700	-9600	-9800
-9800	-9700	-9900
-9900	-9800	-10000

Very briefly:

- West German consumer prices rose 2.9 percent in September from a year ago, but were unchanged from August, according to provisional figures from the federal statistical office.
- MTV Networks, a unit of Viacom Inc., has promoted William Roedy, chief executive of MTV Europe, to president of all MTV international operations.
- Oman Oil Co. will conduct a feasibility study to lay the world's deepest underwater natural gas pipeline from Oman to India; the countries will sign a final, long-term gas supply deal in July if the pipeline proves feasible.
- Scor SA, France's largest reinsurer, said its first-half net profit rose to 99 million francs (\$19 million), from an estimated 29 million francs a year ago; the company also said sales improved.
- House of Fraser PLC said its first-half pretax loss widened to £4.5 million (\$7.1 million) from £800,000 because of an £8.5 million charge for listing on the London Stock Exchange. The company owns 56 department stores in Britain.
- Bayer AG's management board chairman, Manfred Schneider, said he was confident that the company would realize its earnings goals its 1994 financial year; in August, the company announced a 34 percent increase in first-half earnings.
- Sears PLC, the British retailer that owns Selfridges, an upmarket London store, said first-half pretax profit jumped 38 percent to £53.8 million. Sears raised its dividend to £1.05 from £1.00.
- Tarmac PLC, Britain's biggest construction and housing company, said two years of restructuring helped its first-half pretax profit rise to £23.1 million from £2.5 million a year ago.
- The Russian Central Bank spent \$2.5 billion over the last two months on intervention to support the ruble, reducing its foreign exchange reserves to below \$5 billion, a bank official said.
- Norway may raise its value-added tax to 23 percent in 1995 from the current 22 percent to compensate for losses likely to be suffered by farmers and medium-sized companies if the country joins the European Union. (AFP, AFX, Bloomberg, Reuters)

TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF THE GARTMORE INDOSUEZ FUNDS

DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT

The Board of Directors of the Gartmore Indosuez Funds Management Company SA, acting for and on behalf of the Gartmore Indosuez Funds, has decided on September 19, 1994 to distribute, according to the Prospectus, the following dividends:

G.I. DEM Bonds	DEM 0.3
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G.I. Dividend	CHF 0.14
G.I. European Bond	NEU 0.05
G.I. FRF Bonds	FRF 0.59
G.I. FRF Reserve	FRF 0.41
G.I. Global Bond	US\$ 0.13
G.I. Dollar Bond	US\$ 0.09
G.I. YEN Reserve	JPY 8.63

The ex-dividend date will be September 23, 1994 and the payment date will be September 30, 1994.

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Société Générale Net Rises But Full-Year View Is Weak

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Société Générale reported a 4 percent increase in net earnings in the first six months of this year because of reduced provisions for problem loans. But it said it expected full-year earnings to decline.

The bank, one of the largest in France, said net profit rose to 2.24 billion French francs (\$421 million) from 2.16 billion francs a year earlier.

The results were in line with expectations.

But Marc Vienot, the chairman said: "1994 net profit will be lower than last year, but I can't say by how much because it will depend on economic con-

ditions." The bank earned 3.6 billion francs in 1993.

Net banking income declined 2 percent, to 19.87 billion francs, in the first half, reflecting a significant drop in financial-market trading profits.

The bank reduced provisions for problem loans 22 percent in the first half from a year ago, but they remained high at 2.74 billion francs, Mr. Vienot said. Some 710 million francs of problem loans related to the depressed real estate sector.

Gross operating profit dropped 10 percent, to 6.05 billion francs. But this was 9.6 percent higher than in the second half of 1993. (Bloomberg, AFP, AFX)

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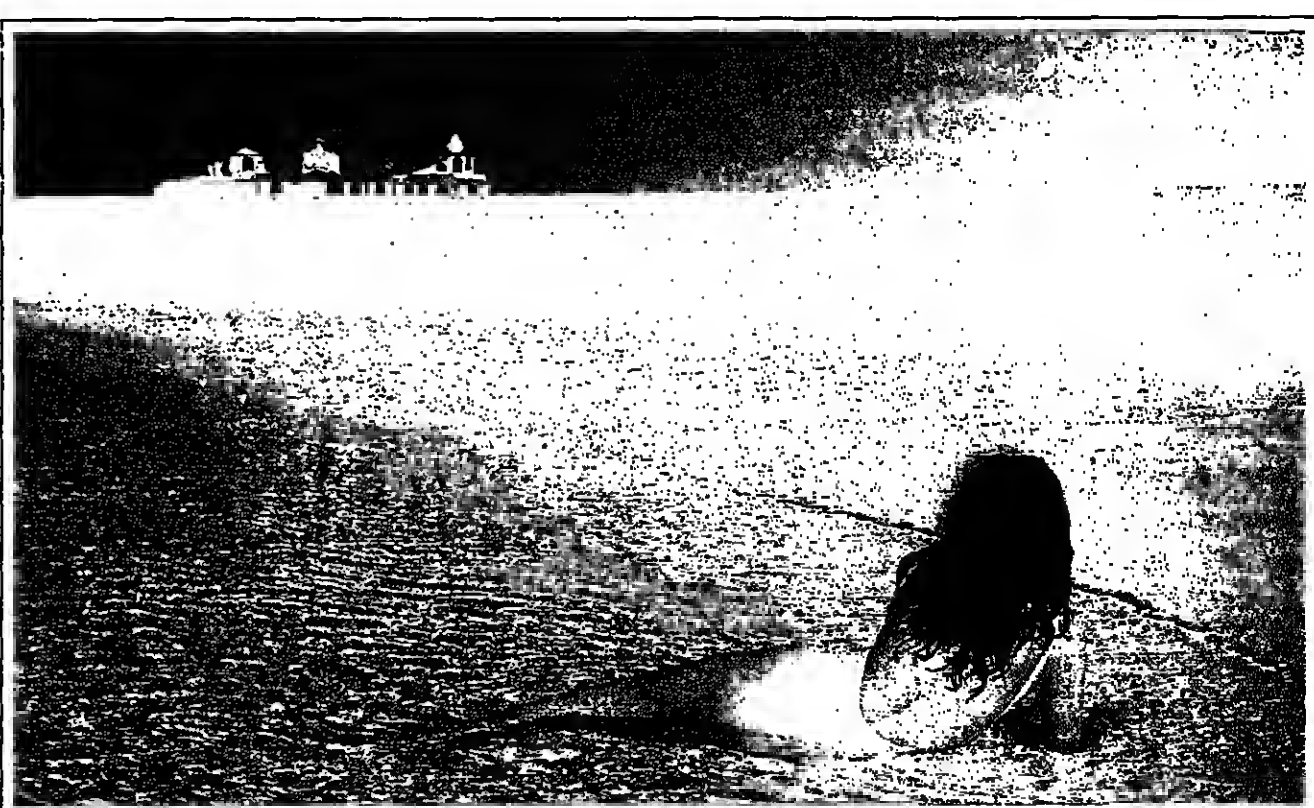
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Fujitsu Bolstered By Cost-Cutting, Upturn in Sales

Bloomberg Business News
TOKYO — Fujitsu Ltd. said Tuesday it would show larger profits than forecast for the year ending in March 1995 because of cost-cutting efforts and increased sales of semiconductors.

A spokeswoman for Fujitsu, Japan's largest computer maker, said pretax profits for the year may reach 70 billion yen (\$714.3 million), 8 billion yen more than the company predicted in May. Fujitsu earned 38.9 billion yen in the previous year.

Fujitsu was forced into a major restructuring after it lost 8.7 billion yen in the year to March 1993. The company said it would cut some 6,000 jobs by 1995, bringing the company's total work force to 50,000. To cut costs further, the company has decided to acquire parts from overseas for a new line of inexpensive personal computers it released in September 1993.

Improved sales of semiconductors because of a worldwide surge in demand for computers and the chips that go in them will also help earnings, Fujitsu said. The company is Japan's fourth-largest and the world's No. 8 chip maker.

Matsushita on Target
Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. is confident of reaching its earnings forecasts for the first half of its business year ending Sept. 30, Reuters reported on Tuesday from Osaka, Japan.

Strong overseas and better-than-expected domestic sales, as well as continued cost-cutting, will help the company meet its forecasts despite the yen's climb against the dollar, a spokesman said.

Matsushita has predicted a 30 billion yen parent pretax profit for the period, which is steady from a year ago.

Computer Company Has Character Founder Has a Lock on Chinese-Language Publishing

Bloomberg Business News
BEIJING — The Cultural Revolution frustrated Wang Xuan, a Beijing University professor. After Red Guards learned the computer specialist had studied English by tuning into the BBC, he was "struggled against," becoming the target of verbal and physical abuse and being required to write self-criticisms. Worst of all, he had to spend five years "doing nothing," he said.

So when normalcy returned in 1976, Mr. Wang had some catching up to do. He reacted by working without a day off for the next 16 years.

"I did it for the attraction of the challenge, the difficulty of the project and the value of the project," he said.

Mr. Wang's goal was to develop a computerized printing system for Chinese-language publishing. What he came up with is now the core product of one of China's fastest-growing computer companies.

Mr. Wang is technical director of Founder Group, a start-up computer company linked to his university.

This year, Founder's revenue is set to double to 1.8 billion yuan (\$211 million). Exports also are likely to double, to about

\$8 million. The company earned 130 million yuan in 1993, Mr. Wang said.

According to a recent front-page article in the People's Daily newspaper, Founder's black-and-white and color printing systems are now used by 99 percent of all Chinese newspapers in China and 90 percent of magazines.

In recent months, Mr. Wang has been an outspoken critic of attempts to make China's computer industry self-sufficient. He said he wanted China to collaborate with foreign companies, when necessary, to stay competitive.

Founder has signed technical accords with seven foreign computer companies, including AST Research Inc. and Hewlett-Packard Co. of the United States and Canon Inc. of Japan. Founder also markets minicomputers in China for Digital Equipment Corp. of America; predicted sales this year would top 100 million yuan.

Founder's main product, its publishing system, comes in software form but usually is sold as a package of terminals, typesetting systems and scanners. Much of the equipment is imported. A high-density computer chip developed by

Founder and made in Italy and Britain runs most of the systems.

This year, Founder said it expected to sell up to 3,000 of its color printing systems. The basic product, including computer processing cards, software and typefaces, sells for about \$20,000 overseas. Founder has sold its products to about 40 leading Chinese papers abroad, including Hong Kong's Ming Pao.

To raise its international profile and attract investors, Founder plans to list its Hong Kong subsidiary on the Hong Kong stock exchange next year and sell half its shares in the unit.

Founder (HK) Ltd. handles the company's overseas sales, but it will be expanded to take in the enterprise's other subsidiaries, dealing with finance and real estate development.

Cheung Yuk-fung, executive president of Founder, said the company has yet to choose an underwriter but expects to pick a medium-sized one. "We don't have that many shares," he said. "We expect to raise about 500 million to 600 million Hong Kong dollars."

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong	Singapore	Tokyo
Hang Seng	Straits Times	Nikkei 225
11000	2400	22000
10000	2200	20000
9000	2000	18000
8000	1800	16000
7000	1600	14000
6000	1400	12000
5000	1200	10000
4000	1000	8000
3000	800	6000
2000	600	4000
1000	400	2000
0	200	0
1984	1984	1984
Exchange	Index	Tuesday
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	9,610.24
Singapore	Straits Times	2,289.84
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,013.80
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	18,468.89
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,149.80
Bangkok	SET	1,502.25
Seoul	Composite Stock	1,052.01
Taipei	Weighted Price	7,102.10
Manila	PSE	2,934.27
Jakarta	Stock Index	507.24
New Zealand	NZSE 40	2,083.58
Bombay	National Index	2,108.31
		Prev. Close
		Change
		%
		-0.43
		-0.80
		-1.74
		-0.68
		+0.44
		+0.86
		+1.09
		-0.34
		-0.58
		+0.57
		-0.86

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Japan's leading economic index stood at 60 points, down from a revised 61.5 points in June, but well above the threshold of 50, considered the dividing line between expansion or contraction, for the seventh consecutive month.
- Samsung Aerospace Industrial Co. and 31 other South Korean companies have formed a consortium to develop a 100-seat passenger jet jointly with China. Seoul and Beijing plan to invest \$1.2 billion to develop a prototype by 1998.
- Thailand's Securities & Exchange Commission said it had approved in principle the establishment of a secondary market for securities that fail to gain a listing on regular exchange.
- Australia's ruling Labor Party backed a government plan to privatize the country's airport network but only on the condition that majority ownership remain Australian.
- Shenzhen Special Economic Zone Real Estate & Properties (Group) Co., the largest listed company in Shenzhen, said its B shares can now be traded as American depositary receipts.
- All Nippon Airways said it was likely to post profit of about 2.4 billion yen (\$24.55 million) in the six months ended Sept. 30.
- Taiwan's index of leading economic indicators fell 0.3 percent in August, its first drop after four rises, because of slower export growth and other factors.
- Singapore Telecom is to launch a trial video-on-demand service that would allow subscribers to select movies and view them at home whenever they want to.

Reuters, AP, AFP, Bloomberg

David Tang Leaves Problematic MKI

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — David Tang, the Hong Kong business executive, said Tuesday he had resigned as chairman of MKI Corp., a real estate and investment company that has been suspended from trading on the Hong Kong stock exchange since June.

One of Hong Kong's most visible personalities, Mr. Tang said he had resigned from MKI and an associated company, Chesterfield Ltd.

"I was involved in too many things," Mr. Tang said. He said he was trying to "divest" in order to concentrate on his own businesses.

Mr. Tang's replacement at MKI is Khundkar Khalid Ahmed Hossain, who is already the company's president and chief executive.

Hong Kong's securities watchdog, the Securities and Futures Commission, suspended MKI shares from trading after the company made a series of potentially market-moving announcements without first clearing them with the regulator.

MKI's stock doubled between May 5 and June 6. The securities watchdog suspended trading in the shares, demanding evidence that some of its deals really exist-

ed. The stock last traded at 61 Hong Kong cents.

The suspension is still in effect, and there are no plans for a change at the current time, a commission spokesman said.

On September 9, MKI and Chesterfield reported huge losses in Chinese real estate dealings. The companies said they had been forced to write down two of their investments to just 1,000 Hong Kong dollars (\$129) each after having paid a total of 233.9 million dollars for them.

What got MKI in trouble with securities regulators was a series of announcements claiming to have locked up lucrative contracts in Mongolia, including an exclusive marketing agreement for a supercomputer research center at the country's National University.

But the Mongolian government could not confirm when the center would actually open, and who would run it. At best, MKI's claim was premature.

Many of the deals that got the company suspended from trading have failed to materialize. Several companies named as MKI business partners said they did not have any formal agreements with the Hong Kong company. One company named in a release said it had no contact with MKI.

Jardine Will Soon Trade In Singapore

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd. and Jardine Strategic Holdings Ltd. said Tuesday that most of their shares would trade in Singapore once the companies delist from the Hong Kong Stock Exchange on Dec. 31.

Neil McNamara, company secretary of Jardine Matheson, said institutional shareholders had expressed no concern about the change.

The Jardine group has made arrangements with nine securities firms to trade the shares for retail Hong Kong investors. The bonuses will charge brokerage fees of no more than half a percentage point.

Mr. McNamara said similar steps would be taken for the Jardine subsidiaries that have said they would delist on March 31: Dairy Farm International Holdings Ltd., Mandarin Oriental International Ltd., and Hongkong Land Holdings Ltd.

The Jardine Matheson companies' primary listings are in London but most trading in their shares is done in Hong Kong. Jardine Matheson's shares closed Tuesday at 65 Hong Kong dollars (\$8.41).

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

Undersea Cable To Link Japan With Britain

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — Marubeni Corp. of Japan is to launch a \$1.4 billion project with U.S. and Saudi Arabian companies next year to link Japan and Britain with the world's longest undersea cable, a spokesman said Tuesday.

Marubeni's partners are Nynex Corp. of the United States, the Dallah Al Baraka Group of Saudi Arabia and Gulf Associates Inc., a New York-based investment firm.

The project involves laying a 27,000-kilometer (16,740-mile) optical cable connecting Japan and Britain through the Mediterranean Sea, the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean, the South China Sea and the East China Sea. It is expected to begin early next year and to be completed by 1997.

The partners plan to recover their investment through sales of circuits to international telephone operators, the Marubeni spokesman said.

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AS - Australian Dollar; AU - Austrian Schilling; BF - Belgian Franc; CS - Canadian Dollar; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Franc; FL - Dutch Florin
L - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Franc; P - Pence; Pl - Polish Zloty; S - Singapore Dollar; SF - Swiss Franc; Y - Yen; £ - Pound Sterling; \$ - US Dollar; A\$ - New Zealand Dollar
Not Communicated; o - New s. suspended; S/S - suspended; M/M - Monthly; Q/Q - Quarterly; H/H - Half Yearly; Y/Y - Yearly; P/P - Periodic; B/B - Bi-Monthly; M/O - Middle of Month and offered price; E - Estimated price; r - price calculated 2 days prior to publication; z - bid price

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SPORTS

Despite Rally, Victory Eludes Broncos Again

By Timothy W. Smith
New York Times Service

ORCHARD PARK, New York — On a dreary autumn night, with rain falling intermittently, the Denver Broncos were hoping to salvage some respect and turn around a season on the brink of collapse against the Buffalo Bills here on Monday night. Ultimately, the dampness of the night would work to their undoing.

The Broncos fought back from a 24-7 deficit early in the third quarter on the strength of quarterback John Elway's guile and grit. Twice they narrowed the Bills' margin to 7 points on field goals by Jason Elam.

Trailing by 7 with 21 seconds to play and one last shot at the Bills' end zone on a fourth-and-goal from the 4, Elway rolled to his right and threw a pass to Cedric Tillman that sailed about 5 yards over his head. The ball had slipped out of Elway's hand, and so had the 1994 Denver team for the worst start in franchise history.

"We had some problems with wet balls all night," Elway said. "I knew I couldn't run it in from there, so my only option was to throw it. The ball was wet and anytime you have a wet ball you just want to get it out quickly. That's what I wanted to do."

The Bills were spared another of Elway's patented fourth-quarter comebacks.

"His whole career he's been

noted for that," said Bills safety Henry Jones. "It's about time his luck ran out. I'm glad it happened tonight."

The Bills moved to 3-1 and tied the Dolphins for first place in the American Football Conference East.

Denver's coach, Wade Phillips, who is trying to stave off calls for his dismissal, may already have learned that Jack Faulkner was dismissed as Broncos coach after losing the first four games in 1994. But Phillips said the team was not huddled back on Monday night gave him hope that they would soon be able to turn around their fortunes.

Both teams suffered major blows to their rushing attacks. The Broncos may have lost running back Rod Bernstein for the season with an injured right knee. And Bills running back Thurman Thomas, who was having his best game of the season, went out early in the third quarter with a knee injury.

Thomas left the field under his own power with an ice pack wrapped around his right knee and did not return. Before the injury, he had 103 yards and two touchdowns (on runs of 16 and 27 yards) on 17 carries. He was injured on a 9-yard run that helped set up a 3-yard touchdown run by fullback Carwell Gardner that helped give the Bills that 24-7 lead.

Trailing by 27-20, and with all three of their timeouts, the Broncos had one last shot to tie or win the game. They started their fi-



Buffalo's Thurman Thomas, downed by Denver defenders, scored twice before injuring his knee in the third quarter.

nal drive 53 yards from the Buffalo goal line after a 24-yard punt return by Glyn Milburn.

Elway completed a 24-yard pass to Shannon Sharpe on a fourth-and-5 from the Bills' 48. On a third-and-goal at the 5 with under a minute to play, though, Elway didn't see Milburn wide open in the left corner of the end zone and threw a pass to receiver Jeff Campbell that was batted down by Jones.

On fourth-and-goal from the 4, the Broncos called a timeout.

Then Elway, rolling to his right, threw the slippery pass that sailed over Tillman's head.

■ **Cards Reject Simms Price**

Phil Simms, released by the New York Giants this summer in a salary-cap move, priced himself out of a chance to resume his career with the Cardinals, news agencies reported.

"We just can't afford him," the Arizona coach, Buddy Ryan, said Monday. "It's like when you want a new set of

curtains and you can't do it. It doesn't matter how much you want them. He wants more money than we've got."

Simms, 38, is now a television commentator. He was the most valuable player in New York's 39-20 victory over Denver in the 1987 Super Bowl.

Simms had been scheduled to make more than \$2 million with the Giants and reportedly wanted a two-year, guaranteed \$4 million contract from the Cardinals. The Cardinals re-

portedly were offering \$1 million for one year because of salary-cap problems.

Simms said he gave the Cardinals a deadline to come up with a better offer and the deadline passed. But he also insisted that the issue was more than one of money.

"I didn't want to get myself in a position where I'm one of four quarterbacks," he said, referring to Steve Buehler, Jim McMahon and Jay Schroeder. (AP, WP)

Oates of Orioles Joins the Ranks Of Fired Managers

The Associated Press

BALTIMORE — Johnny Oates has been fired as manager of the Baltimore Orioles by the team's owner, Peter Angelos, becoming the third manager to lose his job since the baseball strike began in August.

Oates, who led the Orioles to a 63-49 record this season, failed to produce the results Angelos had expected from a lineup bolstered in 1994 by the addition of a half-dozen high-priced free agents.

Angelos openly questioned several of Oates's decisions last year and questioned his ability to lead the team. Rumors of Oates's dismissal began in May, and intensified in early August when the Orioles fell 10 games behind the first-place New York Yankees in the American League East.

When the strike began, the Orioles trailed the Cleveland Indians for the wild-card spot.

Team sources said Monday after the dismissal that Angelos was looking for a high-profile manager who would get the most out of one of baseball's highest-paid lineups. The Orioles have been denied permission to talk with the Oakland Athletics' manager, Tony La Russa, whose contract expires in October. The Baltimore Sun reported Sunday.

That story, Angelos said, triggered the move.

"We couldn't let things continue like this," Angelos said in a telephone interview. "It was not fair to Johnny. We would have probably ended up making the same decision, but that

newspaper story forced us to act quicker than anticipated."

Baltimore was 291-270 (.519) in Oates's nearly four years as manager. Oates, 48, took over for Frank Robinson on May 23, 1991, his first managerial job in the major leagues.

Oates joins Hal McRae of Kansas City and Butch Hobson of Boston as managers who have lost their jobs since the strike began Aug. 11.

Oates made a statement through the team.

"I want to thank the Baltimore Orioles organization for giving me the opportunity to manage at the major-league level," he said. "I leave the O's with my head held high. Last but not least, I would like to thank all the wonderful Orioles fans for their support and encouragement."

Angelos led a group of investors that bought the team for a record \$173 million last August and inherited Oates. The Orioles made a run in 1993, and Angelos subsequently rewarded him with a two-year contract.

After Oates took over in 1991, the Orioles finished in last place with a 54-71 record. They improved to 89-73 in 1992, then went 85-77 to finish in third place in 1993.

Baltimore was expected to be a contender this year after Angelos spent millions on Rafael Palmeiro, Sid Fernandez, Chris Sabo, Lee Smith and Mark Eichhorn. The Orioles ended up spending only four days in first place — none after April 19.

Fate of NHL's Season To Be Decided Friday

The Associated Press

TORONTO — The National Hockey League season is still set to begin Saturday night, but Commissioner Gary Bettman said he would decide on Friday whether to postpone it.

On Tuesday, there were strong signs that the start of the season would be delayed. The Anaheim Mighty Ducks canceled their hotel reservations in Dallas for Friday and the Boston Bruins were looking for ice time for playoff hockey in July.

Bettman said a decision would be made Friday so that 12 teams would have time to cancel their travel plans to opening-night destinations for Saturday's scheduled start of the season.

Bettman arrived Tuesday for a morning meeting with Bob Goodenow, the union's executive director. If the two pick up where they left off Monday, things look bleak. One insider said "nothing was accomplished" during five hours of negotiations Monday.

Negotiators for owners and players met in large and small groups trying to find common ground for a collective bargaining agreement on two of three key issues — a tax to help small market teams and salary arbitration.

The NHL is proposing to tax teams that exceed the league's average salary, which was approximately \$16 million in 1993-94. The money would be pooled to help small-market teams.

Players resist the proposal because they feel it is a salary cap. Instead, they have proposed a 5 percent tax on salaries and revenues, with the money being pooled to help small-market teams. The NHL opposes this because it feels it does not address the issue of escalating salaries.

SCOREBOARD

Monday's Game												
Buffalo 27, Denver 20												
NFL Standings												
AMERICAN CONFERENCE												
East												
W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA	
Buffalo	3	1	0	250	126	101	Yankees	6	5	0	322	1
Miami	3	1	0	250	126	101	Chiefs	6	5	0	324	1
New England	2	2	0	250	126	101	Hiroshima	6	5	0	324	1
N.Y. Jets	2	2	0	250	126	101	Hiroshima	6	5	0	324	1
Indianapolis	1	3	0	250	126	101	Yokohama	6	5	0	324	1
Central												
W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA	
Cleveland	3	1	0	250	126	101	Yokohama	6	5	0	324	1
Pittsburgh	3	1	0	250	126	101	Yokohama	6	5	0	324	1
Houston	3	1	0	250	126	101	Yokohama	6	5	0	324	1
Cincinnati	0	4	0	250	126	101	Yokohama	6	5	0	324	1
West												
W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA	
San Diego	4	0	0	1,000	114	78	Selby	73	50	1	593	68
Kansas City	3	1	0	250	126	101	Kintetsu	58	32	5	523	5
Seattle	3	1	0	250	126	101	Daiichi	67	57	1	541	21
A.L. Raiders	3	1	0	250	126	101	Hiroshima	64	39	3	528	8
Denver	0	4	0	250	126	101	Lotte	51	70	1	420	69
San Francisco	3	1	0	250	126	101	Nippon Ham	43	77	8	336	292
NATIONAL CONFERENCE												
East												
W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA	
N.Y. Giants	3	1	0	1,000	79	63	Kintetsu & Grits	1	1	0	1	1
Dallas	2	1	0	467	64	43	Lotte & Nippon Ham	1	1	0	1	
Philadelphia	1	1	0	467	64	43	Selby vs. Daiichi, head, rain					
Washington	1	3	0	250	126	101						
Arizona	0	3	0	250	29	66						
Central												
W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA	
Minnesota	3	1	0	250	100	68						
Chicago	2	2	0	250	76	85						
Detroit	2	2	0	250	70	70						
Green Bay	2	2	0	250	67	80						
Tampa Bay	3	1	0	250	47	80						
West												
W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA	
San Francisco	3	1	0	250	110	79						
Atlanta	2	2	0	250	96	94						
L.A. Rams	2	2	0	250	90	77						
New Orleans	3	1	0	250	90	77						

Japanese Leagues										
Central League										
W	L	T	Pct.	GB						
Yomiuri	66	58	0	.532	—					
Chunichi	64	60	0	.514	1					
Hiroshima	65	62	0	.513	2 1/2					
Hanshin	61	65	0	.484	4					
Yokohama	60	65	0	.480	4 1/2					
Yokubi	57	67	0	.457	9					
Tuesday's Results										
Yokubi 10, Hiroshima 3										
Hanshin 3, Chunichi 2										
Yomiuri vs. Chunichi, head, rain										
Pacific League										
W	L	T	Pct.	GB						
Selby	73	50	1	.593	—					
Kintetsu	58	32	5	.523	5					
Daiichi	67	57	1	.541	21					
Hiroshima	64	39	3	.528	8					
Lotte	51	70	1	.420	69					
Nippon Ham	43	77	8	.336	292					
Tuesday's Results										
Kintetsu & Grits	1	1	0	1	1					
Lotte & Nippon Ham	1	1	0	1	1					
Selby vs. Daiichi, head, rain										

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE										
Sheffiled Wednesday 1, Leeds 1										
Sheffields: Newcastle 10, Blackburn 27, Nottingham Forest 1, Manchester City 1, Chelsea 12, Liverpool 11, Manchester City 11, Chelsea 12, Aston Villa 9, Wimbledon 8 & Norwich 10, Tottenham 9, Southampton 9, Arsenal 10, Ipswich 7, Queens Park Rangers & Sheffiled Wednesday 1, Leicester & West Ham 1, Coventry 5, Crystal Palace 1										
INTERNATIONAL - SPAIN VS										

NHL Preseason

Monday's Games										
Ottawa 5, Philadelphia 2										
Washington 4, Quebec 2										
Toronto 2, Chicago 1, OT										
St. Louis 3, Winnipeg 3										
BASEBALL										
American League										
Texas 2, Oakland 1										
Toronto 2, Chicago 1, OT										
St. Louis 3, Winnipeg 3										
NATIONAL LEAGUE										
Texas 2, Oakland 1										
Toronto 2, Chicago 1, OT										
St. Louis 3, Winnipeg 3										

Tigers' Anderson Assails 'Crime' of Orioles' Owner

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — One of Johnny Oates's fiercest competitors, Sparky Anderson of the Detroit Tigers, may well have been one of the people most upset by his firing.

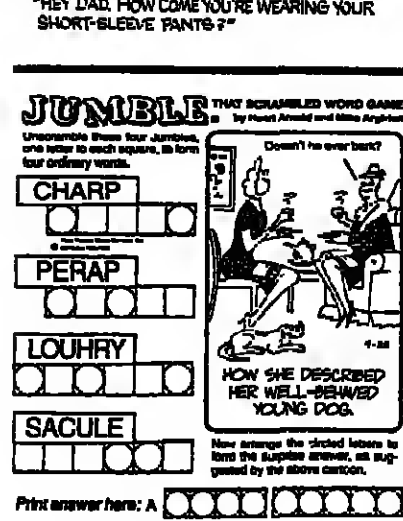
"It's a crime," said Anderson, 60. "He's one of the classiest men I've ever managed against. I can't understand what Baltimore is doing. What does he have to do? I've been around 25 years, and my last five were total failures. I know what it is to fail, but I'm still around. Here he is doing a great job, and he's fired."

From the day Oates was hired as manager on May 23, 1991, Anderson has been one of his biggest supporters.

"Not many people speak out like this," he said by phone from his home in Thousand Oaks, California. "Why am I doing it? Let's face it, I'm close to the end, and I'm tired of watching people get kicked around and nobody sticking up for them. People say not to burn bridges. Anderson added, "But I don't mind burning bridges when I know I'm right. He was really a good person. He was so concerned about his players. You never heard him bad-mouth his players. I think the whole thing stinks."

"He's one of 28 managers in the majors," he continued. "None of the other 27 would have won a pennant for Baltimore because the Yankees were unbeatable in '94. Where are we going? You must have a [manager] there year after year. He has to be part of the city, part of the franchise, there like concrete. But you have these people [owners] come in with lots of money who don't understand the game. That's why I think Baltimore has made their gravest mistake ever."

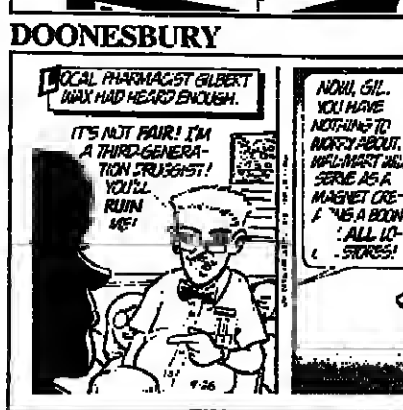
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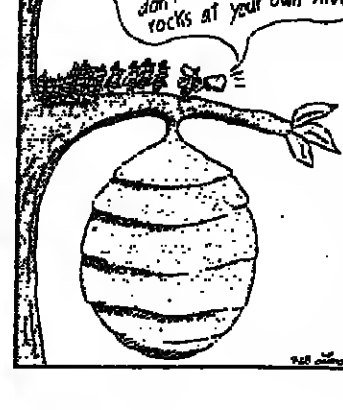
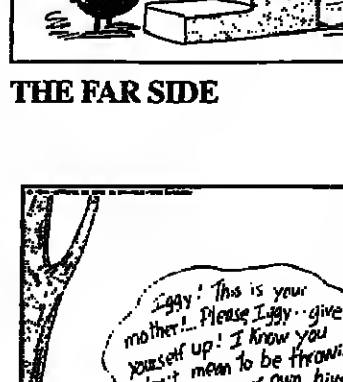
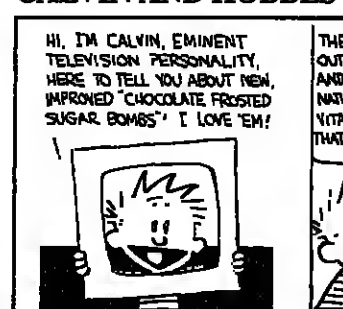
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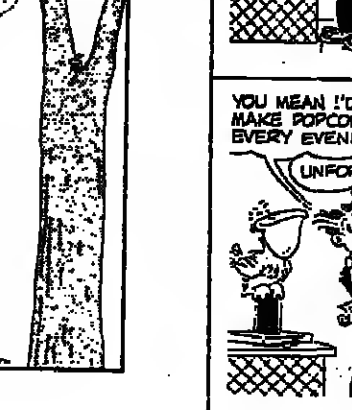
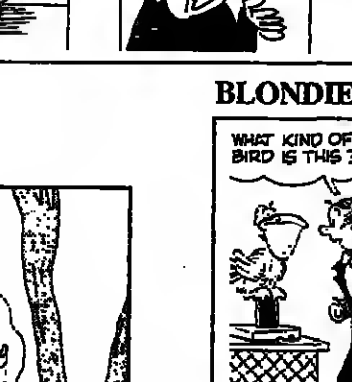
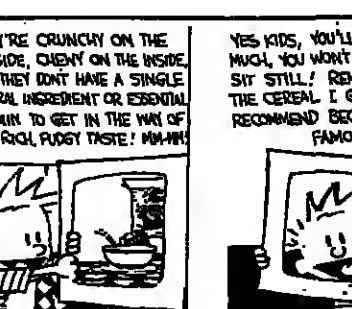
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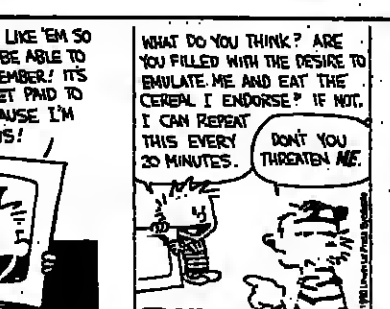
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